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RUSSIA ACCEPTS INVITATION

Bevin-Bidault-Molotov Meeting In Paris

Discussions On Marshall Plan

London, June 23. Russia today announced her acceptance of a British and French invitation to consider the United States aid to Europe plan and proposed that the three countries' foreign ministers meet in Paris next Friday to begin discussions. The announcement was contained in a dispatch of Tass, official Soviet news agency, broadcast over the Moscow radio and received here. Tass said the Russian Government replied on Sunday to the British and French notes submitted last Thursday.

This disclosure came on the day that had been set as a deadline for the Soviet response by the British Foreign Secretary and French Foreign Minister, who talked over the American aid-to-Europe plan at Paris last Tuesday.

The Soviet note agreed that the prime task now before the European countries was "the speediest possible rehabilitation and further development of their national economies." It said this task could be developed with the aid of the United States, whose production potentialities, far from declining, have increased during the war.

It expressed interest in information on the "nature and terms" of such assistance.

Satellites Too?
The reply asserted Russian participation in at least initial three-power discussions of the Marshall plan and confirmed that Russia would not cut herself and her eastern European neighbours from possible American aid.

Some economists say US\$25-30,000,000 may be required without looking closely to see what strings were attached.

Diplomatic observers predicted that other central and eastern European nations whose attitude toward the Marshall plan depended primarily on the Soviet attitude might now come forth with stronger endorsements.

But they hesitated to forecast how far Russia would go toward implementing an economically integrated Europe revived by American dollars while the American dollars went to Greece and Turkey to check the spread of Communism. — Associated Press.

Stalin-Maisky Talks
Close students of Soviet policy believed Russia would agree to participate in the Marshall plan provided it was worked on in conjunction with invited nations and that conditions under which American funds were made available proved acceptable.

Speculation was based on these factors:
1. A report in the usually well-informed Sunday newspaper, The Observer, said that Generalissimo Stalin had been conferring recently with Mr. Ivan Maisky, former Soviet Ambassador to London and known advocate of closer co-operation with the Western powers.

2. Russia badly needs economic assistance to help her own recovery from the war.

Parting Of The Ways
B. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia — Russia's "satellites" — are reported to be exerting pressure on Moscow to accept.

4. Russia's only official reference to the Marshall plan — a Tass dispatch on Friday night confirming receipt of the Anglo-French invitation — significantly said the question of Soviet participation was being considered by the government and did not reject it outright.

The Observer, in reporting Stalin's conference with Maisky, said:
"It is learned on reliable authority that, at a moment when Russian foreign policy stands at the first real parting of the ways since the Kremlin abandoned Litvinov's collective security line and concluded its pact with Hitler, two men who have conducted all dealings with the outside world since that fateful decision are out of action."

Changes Of Ministers
It said the Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav Molotov, "fired

Marshall Plan And U.S. Economy

Washington, June 22. President Truman tonight appointed three special committees to study the impact on American economy of aid furnished, or to be furnished, to foreign countries.

Two of the studies—one on the nation's resources and the other on the effect of foreign aid on national economy—will be conducted within the government. The third will be handled by a non-partisan committee of citizens invited to meet here with the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Harriman.

Members of this third group will represent industry, labour, education, finance and agriculture.

The announcement came following a 45-minute meeting between the President, some members of his Cabinet and top Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate.

Those present were the Secretary of State, General George Marshall; the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. John Snyder; the Senate President, Senator Arthur Vandenberg; and Senator Tom Connally. — United Press.

Blazing Tanker Threat

Long Beach, Calif., June 22. Twenty were reported killed today in an explosion in the tanker Markay, loaded with hundreds of thousands of gallons of butane petrol, in Los Angeles harbour channel.

The flaming fuel spread across the channel to the shore. It was estimated that the damage would exceed \$10,000,000.

The tanker was lying on her side and it was not known if the ship's crew had escaped. Most of the loading crew saved their lives by jumping into the water, but many of them were burned.

Flames were reported to have gutted the terminal of the American President Steamship Line and to be threatening the adjacent Matson Line's terminal. The blast from the explosion partially lifted the roof of the Matson loading shed. — Reuter.

Tanks In Danger
The Matson freighter Maunali was described as pinned in the channel and in danger from fire. The flames, lighting up the surrounding area and sending blazing sparks billowing high into the air, were centered at 30 acre Mormon Island, covered by industrial installations. A gasoline tank farm was threatened as the intense flames blistered the paint on the huge storage drums.

Two combination passenger freight terminals were believed destroyed. The Markay capsize in the middle of the chan-

FERRY TRAGEDY

Frankfurt, June 23. Thirty were drowned early today when a diesel tug collided with a motor ferry on the River Neckar at Mannheim, Dena, the German news agency in the United States zone reported.

Of the 36 people on board the ferry, only six could be saved. — Reuter.

Soviet Reply On Sinkiang

Nanking, June 23. Soviet Embassy sources today revealed that a reply to the Chinese note of protest, charging Russian complicity in the recent Sinkiang border incident, was delivered to the Foreign Ministry on June 21.

A representative of the Foreign Office confirmed this information and stated: "The Chinese Government has the matter under careful consideration."

However, he declined to say whether China will pursue the protest further.

The Russian answer, Soviet Embassy sources said, was similar in content to the Tass Agency release, which declared that the statements made by the Chinese officials did not correspond to facts and constituted a provocative fabrication.

The Chinese Foreign Office charged that aircraft marked with Soviet insignia on June 5 aided the Outer Mongolians in their attack on the Chinese garrison in Peltashan and in northeast Sinkiang.

One June 11, the Chinese Government lodged a protest with both the Soviet Union and Outer Mongolia. No reply has been received from Outer Mongolia.

Dispatches reaching here from Tihwa, capital of Sinkiang, today reported quiet conditions at Peltashan for the past two days, following the Government garrison's repulse of a second attack on the town by Mongolian forces. — Reuter.

Hotel Fire: 3 Dead

Tracy, Calif., June 23. Three men were buried to death yesterday (Sunday) when a fire destroyed a 14-room two-story frame city hotel. Six were injured, including a Chinese woman who operated the hotel.

The operator, Mrs. Yip Shee-lee, was taken to San Joaquin General Hospital in a serious condition from severe burns. Five residents of the hotel, who jumped from the second floor, were also in hospital, but less severely injured. — United Press.

Strike On In Welsh Pits

London, June 23. Non-digging workers at more than 200 coal mines in South Wales struck today because their unions are not recognised by the National Coal Board as negotiating bodies.

The unofficial work stoppage is expected to involve 4,000 clerks, timekeepers, doorkeepers and foremen.

The affected pits produce 90,000 tons of coal daily.

Miners at the Stomo Collieries reported for work as usual but mine officials said production could not be maintained without administrative workers.

The strikers also charged that despite the recently inaugurated five-day week in British coal mines they still were working six and seven days.

Officials at some mines said they would be able to keep production at its present level for a short time but all were agreed that continuance of the work stoppage would result in a sharp decline.

Arthur Horner, Communist leader and secretary general of the Mine-workers Union, described the strike as "foolish."

— United Press. (See Page 7)

Dollar Sinks To New Low

Shanghai, June 23. The Black Market rate on United States currency jumped 27 per cent today as one American dollar sold for CN\$38,000.

The official rate is CN\$12,000 to U.S.\$1.

Despite the continuous worsening in the government's economic and military situation the Black Market quotation had held unexpectedly at CN\$30,000 to one for more than two weeks, having skyrocketed from 12,000 to 30,000 within less than a month.

The continuing deterioration of Chinese National Currency, combined with the celebration today of the Dragon Boat Festival, was accountable for the increase.

As is customary during Chinese holidays, most commodity prices, especially food, soared rapidly. — Associated Press.

NEW TYPHOON REPORTED

Pressure is high to the E and SE of Japan, and low in a trough extending from the Gulf of Tonkin along the China Coast to Korea. The Northern depression is moving NE through the Korea Strait. A secondary depression over Formosa Strait is moving slowly NE or ENE.

The centre of the typhoon at 0900 GMT was within 50 miles of 24 North, 120 East, moving slowly NE or ENE.

Today's forecast: Light variable winds, partly cloudy with thunders showers; mainly morning and evening.

Yesterday's weather:
Maximum: 90.8 deg. F.
Minimum: 77.5 deg. F.
Rainfall: 4.8 inches.
Total rainfall: 85.7 mm. in 24 hours. Total since Jan. 1—824.7 mm. as against an average of 869.7 mm.

Readings at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Baro. at sea level: 1002.0 1008.5 m.b.
Humidity: 85% 80%
Wind: 10 m.p.h. 10 m.p.h.
Wind Force: 10 m.p.h. 10 m.p.h.

London, June 23. The King has provisionally consented to open the 1948 Olympic Games at Wembley in London on Thursday, June 29. — Reuter.

MACAO BAN ON GOLD IMPORTS

Macao, June 23. Imports of gold into Macao will not be permitted from today unless with the sanction of the Governor, according to a notification in this week's official Gazette.

The order said China and Hong Kong already have taken similar steps and it is necessary for Macao to co-operate. — United Press.

French Coalition Faces Crisis

Paris, June 22. The fate of the French coalition government, faced by an acute financial crisis caused by the Assembly Finance Commission rejection of its "austerity plan," was expected to be decided at a Cabinet meeting tomorrow before the Assembly debates the plan later in the day.

The Cabinet meeting was expected to predetermine acceptance or rejection of the plan as it stands, or on a compromise in which the Prime Minister, M. Paul Ramadier, Socialist leader of the coalition, would agree to amendments making the plan generally acceptable.

Despite its rejection by the Finance Commission—which the whole Paris press, except the Socialists, appeared to approve today—well-informed circles feel that the Premier would have agreed to only a minimum of amendments to make the plan acceptable so that a vote of confidence would be forthcoming at the end of the expected two day debate.

Few parliamentarians want a Government crack-up out of which somebody other than Ramadier would have to assume leadership and responsibility when France's financial position has never been more shaky.

No Government meetings were held today in connection with the finance plan but it was known that party discussions were going on continually. — Reuter.

No Let-Up

Despite the gravity of the nation's financial position, France had no let-up in labour strife. Bank employees throughout the nation—their strike now four days old—voted early today to remain out until full satisfaction of their wage increase demands was received.

The strike of Paris department store employees also was in its fourth day. In addition, the powerful CGT, (General Labour Confederation) announced that it had called a ten-minute work stoppage tomorrow by workers in all Paris automotive factories to protest the Schuman budget. — United Press.

Police Swoop In Colombo

Colombo, June 23. The Colombo police seized large quantities of home-made bombs, sticks of gelignite and blasting powder yesterday in a surprise swoop on about 20 suspected houses in the heart of the city.

The raid was the first since the strikes ended last week. Three men were arrested.

Mr. H.G. Robbins, Superintendent of the Colombo Police, who directed a force of 200 plain-clothed and uniformed men, said the rooms in which most of the explosives were found were understood to have been used by the Lanka Swaraj (Home Rule) Party.

He said that more raids were possible, since he felt that there were plenty of illicit arms still to be seized. — Reuter.

ON OTHER PAGES

Page Two Canton Breaches Again.

Page Three Kidnap Attempt Foiled.

Page Five Detective on Bribery Charge.

Page Six Cost of Living Editorial.

Page Eight Fighting Yarn Sales.

Page Ten Test Match Latest.

SHANGHAI CONFERENCE:

SLOW PROGRESS RECORDED

Shanghai, June 23. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) neared the end of its deliberations today on bolstering Asia's economy. It had in its hands the sub-committee's draft of a resolution trying to define the nature of its tasks and the manner which they would be carried out.

But in accordance with the pattern set last week several delegates are not in full agreement on this definition. After seven days of procedural debate the ECAFE tonight ended the first full day trying to get a grip on the actual question of rebuilding Asia's economy.

But the pit of their mission proved too slippery to be resolved in a day's discussions. Paragraph by paragraph the ECAFE attacked the sub-committee's draft resolution. When the gravel fell only four paragraphs had been passed.

Main opposition came from Russia, India and the Philippines, with China expressing dissatisfaction but agreeing to back the draft.

Russian Views

Alexander G. Stetsenko, Russian delegate, pointed out ECAFE's "impotence" in that all functions have been relegated to the secretariat. He also maintained the work of the commission should encompass not only war-devastated countries but all nations of Asia and the Far East.

India's R.K. Nehru wanted not only emergency relief but the rebuilding of national economies, "freeing them from foreign direction and control."

China's Dr. Kan Lee took his usual middle-road course but objected to the establishment of "another planning organization in addition" to all those already operating here. — Associated Press.

Duchess Of Kent

London, June 22. The Duchess of Kent returned by air tonight from Greece where she visited her mother, Princess Nicholas.

The Duchess, sister-in-law of King George VI, and widow of the Duke of Kent, who was killed in an air crash during the war, was accompanied by her sister, the Countess of Torrington. — Reuter.

Few Survivors In Next War

London, June 23. The British Medical Journal said today that bacterial warfare could be waged successfully at present against cities but not against nations.

The editorial article, which did not describe individual research in specific countries, said control of bacterial warfare by international agreement "may be regarded as impossible."

It said "To initiate an epidemic at a particular moment in a given population would be a unique experiment far less certain in results than the explosion of a more atomic bomb."

"It seems doubtful at the moment that bacterial warfare could be directed against man on a nation-wide scale but it could well be used against particular cities or isolated strong-points during the course of hostilities."

It said if such attacks were made on a country prior to actual outbreak of hostilities they might "so disorganise the people and lower their morale that the will to resist aggression would be seriously impaired."

Reviewing new inventions at the end of the second world war, the article said "the next war is hardly likely to see many survivors."

It said among the virus diseases that might be successfully used against men and animals are yellow fever, psittacosis, Rift Valley fever, leprosy, influenza, foot and mouth disease and Newcastle Disease.

"Control of bacterial warfare by international agreement is even more difficult than control of atomic bombs. It may, in fact, be regarded as impossible," the article said.

"There is one ray of hope. Factors governing epidemic spread of a particular organism are as yet but little known." — United Press.

Budapest, June 22.

Warning workers here today that Hungary must rely on her own strength, Ladislav Rada, Minister of the Interior, declared: "We would ask a foreign loan with pleasure, but we want the country to be independent." — Reuter.

DEBRETT IN THE DIVORCE COURT

London, June 23. Decrees nisi were granted today to the Earl of Carlisle and Lady Mowbray on the grounds that their respective wife and husband committed adultery.

Neither case was defended. — United Press.

Salvation Army Chief To Wed

London, June 22. General Albert Orsborn, 60-year-old head of the Salvation Army, is to marry Commissioner Mrs. Phillis Taylor, daughter of General E.J. Higgins, who led the Salvation Army from 1929 to 1934.

This, General Orsborn's third marriage, will take place within the next three months. His first wife died in 1942 and in June, 1944 he married Major Evelyn Berry, Matron of the Salvation Army Maternity Home Hospital in Wellington, New Zealand. Her death was announced a year later.

Mrs. Taylor, widowed in 1928, has been the leader of the Salvation Army Women's Social Work in Britain since 1940. — Reuter.

Woman Chaplain To Wed

London, June 23. Squadron Leader Elsie Chamberlain, first woman chaplain in Britain's military forces, is resigning her commission to marry Church of England vicar John Leslie St. Clair Garrington.

The wedding, to take place on July 19, will be the first on record between an Anglican clergyman and a Congregational minister.

Garrington read the marriage bans on Sunday from his own pulpit. He is 36 and she 36. — Associated Press.

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Today's Events

June 24—Rotary Club, 12.30 p.m. Speaker, H.G.W. Woodhead on "Piracy."

June 25—To H. 50 Macdonnell Rd., 8.30 p.m. Guest Speaker: Rev. Clifford Davies, R.N.

Coming Events

June 26—Daily Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co. Ltd. annual meeting, 11 a.m.

June 26—Sundakan Light & Power Co. (1922) Ltd. annual meeting, noon.

June 26—Y's Men's Club, 12.45 p.m. Speaker: H.G.W. Woodhead on "Courts in Old Shanghai."

June 27—Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd. annual general meeting, noon.

June 27—H.K. Rope Mfg. Co. Ltd. annual meeting, noon.

July 1—Lane Crawford Ltd. general meeting of Shareholders, noon.

July 11—Peak Tramways annual meeting, noon.

CANTON BREATHES AGAIN

Pearl River Floods Abating

But Crisis Not Yet Over

Magistrate Refuses To Confiscate

"No, I will not interfere with the livelihood of these people even if they did offend the law," declared Mr. W.H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday when S.M. Walter Collins applied, on the instructions of OIC Mong Kok Police Station, for the confiscation of the goods of six hawkers charged with obstruction.

On this application being repeated when seven hawkers were arraigned before His Worship on a similar charge, Mr. Latimer told them that "the next time we will start confiscating the goods if you are not more careful." A fine of \$20 was imposed on each.

(From Reuters Special Correspondent)

Canton, June 23.

Rice prices dropped sharply yesterday as Canton breathed more freely when the muddy flood waters of the Pearl River abated slightly and reports came in from outlying districts of Kwangtung Province that the floods are receding elsewhere in the delta.

The crisis, however, is not over. Canton's main danger lies not in the local rains (though the steady average of one inch per day for the past 19 days is held responsible for most of the delta flooding), but from the possibility of unstoppable floods in the city itself should the dams on the West and North Rivers break and the waters from a 200,000-square mile drainage area be released.

The Pearl River delta on which Canton stands is formed by silt deposited over thousands of years by the three great rivers of South China—the East, West and North Rivers. The delta land is, at most, only a foot or two above normal water level. Great areas are, in fact, below high tide level and are protected against inundation from normal tides by dykes and sea walls.

The troubles of Canton and the Pearl River delta at the present time are caused by three calamities happening simultaneously—exceptionally heavy local tropical rainstorms, which have lasted for many days, equally heavy rainfalls throughout the whole hinterland drainage areas of the three great rivers and exceptionally high tides.

Still In Spate

Now the worst tides are over and one danger is removed. But the rivers still continue in spate and flooding is general in the suburbs of Canton and throughout the whole delta area.

Bright sunshine and blue skies throughout yesterday helped to add to the growing confidence of Canton's citizens that the worst was over. Rice prices dropped sharply in the city—a sure barometer of restored optimism.

But if the Canton public are happier, the engineers and technicians of the Pearl River Conservancy Board and their CNRRA advisers are still tense and watchful.

The sluice gates of the enormous Lupo Dam, 70 miles above the city, are the main bastions of Canton's safety. Abused and neglected by the Japanese through all the years of occupation, the gates now have to bear a strain far greater than normal. Experts say that the conditions at present existing are the worst for 30 years.

Temporary Dam

Engineers worked all winter to repair and strengthen the Lupo Dam against possible floods this summer, but the work was not completed in time. A temporary dam, designed to act as a weir, which was built this spring, has held back the flow of water and eased the strain on the gates. The floods now surge some 16 feet above the top of the wall of this coffer dam, but there is little danger if there is no further rain and the waters recede shortly as expected.

But if there should be more heavy rain up-country and the waters remain at their present level, thus preventing essential repair of the temporary dam, there then would be real danger of damage or perhaps complete destruction of the sluice gate structure by the increased force of water.

If the gates go, nothing short of a miracle can save Canton from inundation. The engineers are keeping their fingers crossed and hope that their unfinished work will hold. Much suffering is reported from the East River and delta areas, where floods reach to the house eaves in many villages. No accurate assessment of damage caused can yet be obtained, but Kwangtung Provincial Government authorities estimate that several hundred people have been killed, at least 500,000 rendered homeless and

more than a million acres of land flooded, with the resultant ruin of crops.

The farmers of Lik Kuo village, on Hunan Island, some eight miles from Canton, told Reuters Correspondent that they would be lucky if they were able to salvage 10 per cent of their crops.

Walchow Hard Hit

In the city of Walchow on the East River seven feet of water is reported. Chinese newspapers tell of numerous floating corpses—both human and livestock—in this area, which has till now been the worst hit in the province.

Hundreds of homeless people are said to be marooned on hills and rooftops. Rescue work is difficult and hazardous because of the floods.

Food is scarce and UNRRA-CNRRA relief measures are also hampered by the flooding which has brought communications to a near standstill throughout almost the whole of Kwangtung Province.

In Canton today long queues of people line up for rice at CNRRA cheap-meal restaurants. —Reuter.

Crop Ruined

Canton, June 22.

What promised to be a bumper rice crop lies in ruin. UNRRA observers who have flown over the flooded areas within the past few days estimate that some sixty to seventy per cent of the Canton delta first harvest rice crop is a total loss.

For weeks past, rain in torrential storms has descended upon the delta and the catchment area of the three great rivers at the mouth of which Canton stands. In recent days these rains have descended with ever-increasing force and the rivers have risen to flood dimensions.

Great areas of Kwangtung Province, of which Canton is the capital, now lie under water. Farmers who halted the early rains with unqualified approval now shake angry fists at the lowering skies.

Canton city itself is threatened by the flood-water. Low-lying, sprawling along the edge of the Pearl River and spreading onto adjacent islands, the city remembers the disastrous floods of 1915 and fears a repetition.

Already houses in suburban areas of the city have had to be evacuated. In the residential suburb of Salkwan many homes are inundated by water to a depth of two or three feet.

Dams Holding

Fears are entertained lest the water floods into the Salkwan power plant, main source of Canton's electricity supply.

Canton's only bulwark against flood and devastation are the numerous dykes and dams built in the last thirty years along the courses of the West and North Rivers. To date, most of these still hold. Near-panic hit the city last Thursday evening on receipt of a rumour that the great dams built by the Pearl River Conservancy Board at Lupo had broken. This rumour was soon squashed as UNRRA observers flying over the area in low-altitude aircraft reported that the flood waters were still a good two feet below the danger level.

Today, in Canton people

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| | |
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watch the river water level with fearful interest. Exceptionally high tides help to contribute to the danger of flooding. At most parts of the Bund along the river's edge, the water rises at high tide to within only five inches or less of street level. In low-lying parts motor cars today were splashing through axle-deep.

Shameen In Danger

The former foreign concession of Shameen—built on an island which was once a sand pit—has been in danger for three days. At each high tide the river water flows backwards through the drainage channels of the island and minor flooding has occurred. People wishing to approach the British Consulate-General (in the centre and lower part of the island) at high-tide hours have had to wade through two or three inches of water.

Old-timers who remember the 1915 flood point to the flag-staff in the British Consulate grounds which carries a copper ring showing the flood level of that year, and remind newcomers that parts of Shameen were then under eight feet of water and that people went to work—if indeed any work was possible—in sampans.

The UNRRA-CNRRA organizations are coping with relief measures for the destitute and homeless to the best of their ability. Some 2,000 tons of rice have been allocated to feed those driven from their homes in the delta area where, according to reliable estimates, many villages now lie under seven to ten feet of water.

Shipping in the delta has been greatly curtailed by the floods. Not only is navigation difficult, but there is hazard to shipping from irate farmers who shoot with rifles at passing vessels because they fear that the bow wave and wash created by the ships will break down their frail dykes.—Reuter.

Wong Yuen, 30, carpenter, had his ball of \$30 destroyed by Mr. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday when he failed to answer a charge of conveying 10 letters into the Colony at 12.30 p.m. on June 21.

Took The Goddess' Rings

Cheung Kap-hing, 34, unemployed Chinese male, was a very religious man and fully believed in "signs"—or so he told the Police when he was arrested for the larceny of a pair of gold earrings from the Goddess of Mercy at the Tin Hau Temple, Pak Sha Wan, Sai Kung, on June 21.

According to Inspector J. Orem, who prosecuted before Mr. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday, accused told the detective that he went to the temple to worship and to pray for celestial aid as he was "down-and-out."

After a while, he saw the earrings which the Goddess of Mercy was wearing moving in his direction and, assuming that was an answer to his prayers, he took them and sold them to a goldsmith in Shanghai Street.

This came to light as the result of a report made to the Sai Kung Police by the temple keeper, a woman named Ko Kiu, aged 61, who said that the earrings had been stolen and that she suspected a Chinese who asked her that same day whether the earrings were of real gold.

Inquiries made by Detective Chu Ming led to the arrest of accused in Sai Kung, and his subsequent "testimony of faith" to the Police. When charged, Cheung admitted frankly: "I have no money to spend. I have to steal."

Cheung was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

BROTHEL IN A HUT

An unnumbered wooden hut in Kwong Ming Street which was used as a brothel last Saturday night was ordered by Mr. d'Almada at Central yesterday to be demolished by the Public Works Department.

The order was made on the application of Inspector H. Brownrigg when the keeper, Yip Lam, 57, widow, failed to answer the charge for keeping a brothel in the hut in question. Her bail of \$250 was estreated.

Appearing before Mr. W.H. Latimer with a bandaged head Feng Tat, 20, was remanded for 48 hours in Police custody on a charge of burglary. He was alleged to have entered the home of Mr. J.P. Ingalls at 7 Ho Man Tin Road, first floor, on June 17 and to have stolen personal belongings to the total value of \$302.

Tenancy Case Appeal Dismissed

Before the Full Court of Appeal, comprising Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice T. J. Gould, at the Supreme Court yesterday, an appeal was brought by Ip Lee-hang, furniture maker, against the decision of Mr. Justice E. H. Williams (Pulse Judge).

The premises, the subject of the appeal, were No. 100 Lockhart Road, Ground Floor.

The appellant was represented by Mr. B. A. Bernacchi instructed by Mr. F. Zimmermann. The Hon. Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, instructed by Mr. A. S. C. Coombes, appeared for the respondent, Choi Lip-hing.

Mr. Justice Williams, who heard an appeal by Choi against a decision of the Tenancy Tribunal which refused his application for the eviction of Ip, reversed the Tribunal's decision.

Outlining the case for the appellant, Mr. Bernacchi said that an agreement was entered into by the appellant with the respondent, under which he was granted an eight months' tenancy agreement in consideration of certain fairly considerable repairs being carried out. Mr. Bernacchi said that such agreements were quite common in Hong Kong at the present time, where there had been widespread devastation of property through bombing and looting.

An Agreement

It had been agreed between the parties that if, at the end of eight months, they could not come to terms, the tenancy were to terminate. Meanwhile, the Landlord and Tenant Proclamation was passed and the question of the coming to terms did not arise, as far as rent went, the only rent allowed by law being that of 1941. Mr. Bernacchi submitted that if the agreement came within the Proclamation, it should be protected. Mr. Bernacchi also submitted that the interpretation of the agreement should be that the tenant should, in consideration of the repairs which he had effected, occupy the premises on an eight-month tenancy. Mr. Bernacchi further said that the sum of money spent on such repairs was equivalent to eight months' rent.

Replying on behalf of the respondent, Mr. d'Almada said that he did not think that any piece of legislation gave rise to more appeals than the Landlord and Tenant Proclamation. He submitted that the agreement did not come within the Proclamation and that a tenant who entered into such an agreement was not protected. There was nothing in the agreement to show that the repairs should be regarded as rent, although, by common law, the appellant might be termed a tenant. Mr. d'Almada further submitted that a tenancy came within the Proclamation only where there was a pecuniary rent.

Interpretation Of Proclamation

In dismissing the appeal with costs, the Chief Justice said that there was nothing in the agreement which provided for pecuniary rent and as a result, it did not come within the Proclamation. Concurring, Mr. Justice Gould said that although decisions in

some cases might lead to injustice, the Proclamation had to be interpreted as it stood.

An order for mesne profits at the rate of \$120 a month from July 1, 1946 to date, was made by the Chief Justice on the application of Mr. d'Almada. The Chief Justice also made an order that appellant should quit and deliver up possession of the premises on or before August 1.

Round-Up Of Beggars

As the result of a Police round-up during the week-end 23 beggars, excluding juveniles, were brought before Mr. W.H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday. With the exception of a life-banished, they were ordered to be expelled from the Colony.

The life banished, with a previous conviction for house-breaking and one for unlawful possession, was sentenced to one month's hard labour and recommended for re-banishment.

The same sentence was meted out on a 65-year-old female, a 58-year-old male, and another 40-year-old female who, in reply to the additional charge of breach of the expulsion order made against them between March and June this year, claimed that they were forced to return on account of the floods in the interior.

A woman beggar with three young children and a husband in the Colony, described by Inspector Orem as "one of the most persistent beggars in the Colony of the pre-war breed," was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

CASTLE PEAK ACCIDENT

The wreckage of the new Dodge taxi, No. T4940 of the New Taxi Company, which crashed over a precipice along the Castle Peak Road on Sunday has not yet been retrieved. The salvage gangs were on holiday yesterday owing to the Dragon Boat Festival, but it is understood that the necessary operations to haul the wreckage from its present position some 50 feet below the roadway will be started today.

For inflicting three chopper wounds on a woman, Chan Laping, at 25 Elgin Street, second floor, on June 16, Yeung Chi-pun, 40, cook, was fined \$250 or two months' hard labour by Mr. d'Almada at Central yesterday. Yeung, who said that he was drunk, was additionally bound over in the sum of \$250 for one year.

Readers' Letters

Big Wave Bay Dangers

Sir, I shall be grateful if you will publish in your correspondence columns details of a bathing incident at Big Wave Bay on Saturday which very nearly resulted in a tragedy.

On the day in question, the water at Big Wave Bay was unusually big and powerful, as a result of a typhoon swell, and my sister-in-law, a fair swimmer and although only 40 years of age, was swept away by a rapid succession of huge breakers and then drawn out to sea by the undercurrent or backwash. Fortunately she kept cool and retained her strength and, after over an hour, luckily was thrown out in an exhausted condition on the rocks several hundred yards from Big Wave Bay at the foot of Mr. Baker's house. She just had sufficient strength to crawl higher up the rocks to safety, although badly bruised and cut.

In addition to my sister-in-law's miraculous escape, two men were caught in the same predicament but managed to save themselves. Also two other men had to be assisted from the water, one after being bowled over and hitting a submerged rock and another by being knocked over by breakers.

TO BE WED

The forthcoming wedding of Ricardo Carlos Tavares, assistant manager of Bosco Corporation, and Miss Josephine Koo, of the Hackett Medical Centre, Canton, is announced.

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Dragon Boat Race At Kennedy Town

The Imperial Edict of 3,000 years ago to search for the body of Wat Yun, honest statesman who drowned himself in disgust when a lethargic Emperor did not listen to his pleas for reform, was faithfully observed in Hong Kong yesterday, when four Dragon boats joined in the symbolic search.

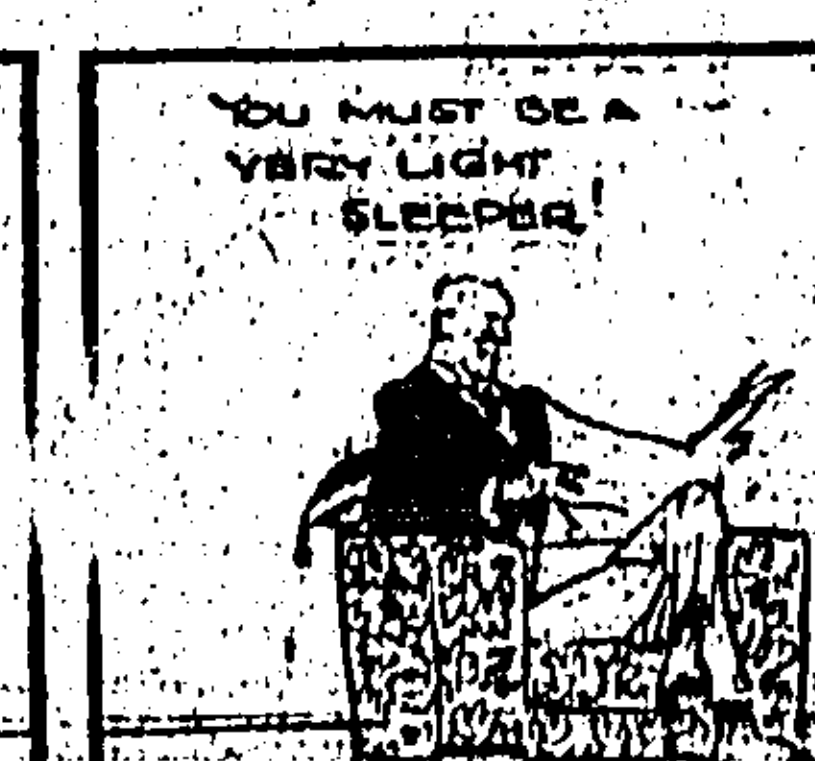
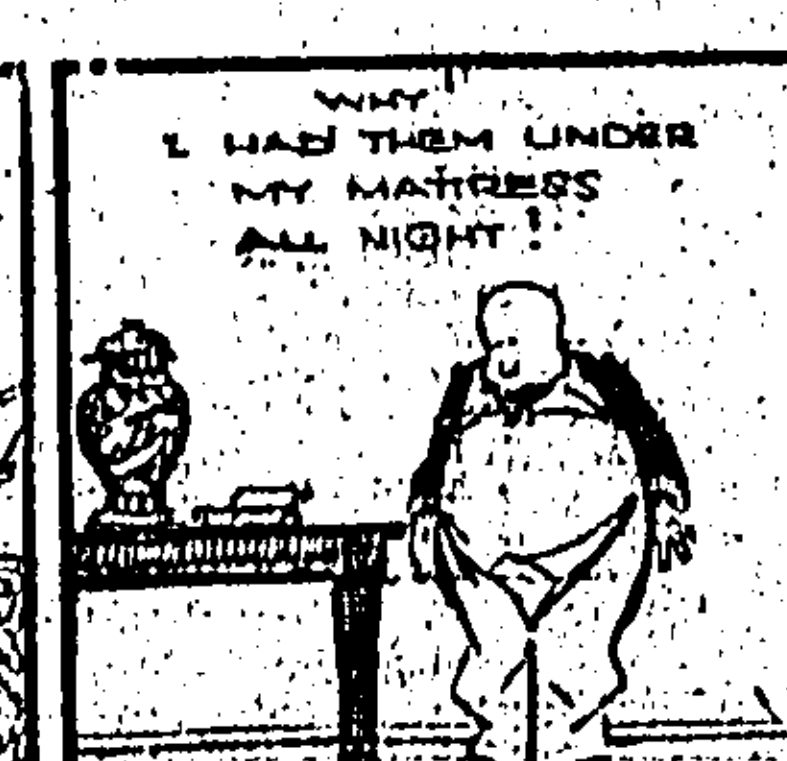
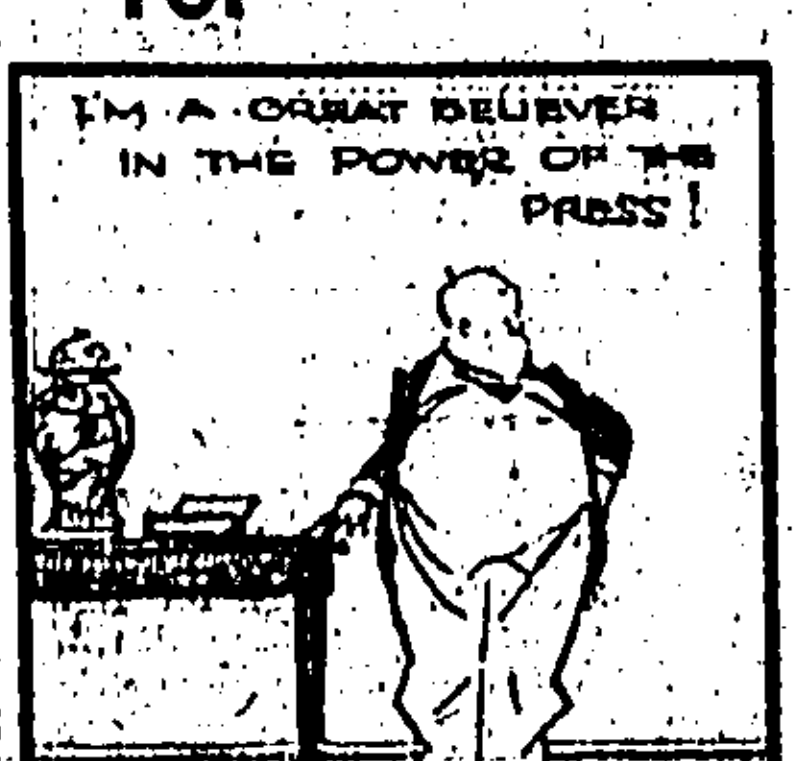
The spirit of Wat Yun was apparently not at ease, and it was possibly also angry, for an overcast sky threatened at any moment to spoil the Dragon Boat marathon, the key event of the day. However, the festive spirit of his admirers prevailed, and long before the race started, the Chung Sing Bathing Pavilion at Kennedy Town, the starting point of the race, was crowded with something like 2,000 spectators, among whom were a large number of Europeans and Service personnel; and when the race was on, some followed the rowers in motor boats.

The race went off on schedule shortly after two o'clock, first two boats at a time, and then in the final event all four boats participated. The winners in the final event were greeted with resounding plaudits from the spectators which was added to by the firing of a long string of firecrackers—an inseparable accompaniment to any celebration. The stalwart rowers smiled blandly in acknowledgement.

The sky then darkened threateningly. The time of grace was up for enjoyment of the event; and long before all the crowds managed to leave the pavilion a heavy downpour marooned people in the pavilion or in the streets for the next hour.

The Flood Relief Fund benefited substantially from the event, for the entire admission fee of \$2 a person was contributed to the Fund, and though an exact count has not been available, a conservative estimate places the number well over two thousand people.

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Kidnap Attempt Foiled

British Police Officer Set Upon In A Jerusalem Book-Store

Plea For Mercy For Terrorists

Jerusalem, June 22. Two armed Jews and a girl with a gun were foiled in an attempt to chloroform and kidnap a British police officer, L. Pound, as he was buying his evening newspapers in crowded Jordan's book store in the heart of the city tonight.

In ninety seconds of fast action, a gunman leaped on Pound and tried to clap a drug-soaked rag to his nose. Pound put up a fight, but as he rolled on the floor with his assailant he was hit over the head with a revolver and kicked in the teeth.

A fellow officer who saw the struggle hailed a passing police patrol car. As the uniformed men burst through the door the would-be kidnapers escaped after firing one shot.

While all this was going on, Aaron Zemel, son of the proprietor of the store, stood by in a corner watching helplessly with his hands high in the air and a gun in his ribs.

Pound made a regular Sunday afternoon call at the bookstore, a fact which the terrorists favourably knew. They apparently trailed him during the afternoon after stationing an accomplice in the store.

During the struggle, accomplices in the store were held at bay with a gun.

90-Second Drama

ANTI-TERRORIST "COLUMN"?

Jerusalem, June 23. It was disclosed here on Sunday that a group of about 36 army officers, former parachutists, Commandos and underground movement specialists, have been operating their own "column" in a war of their own tactics against Jewish terrorists.

It is also reported that a major purge of the police administration in Palestine is to take place. One high officer has said that he has already "been sacked."

While the United Nations Commission on Palestine continued its fact-finding mission, reports were strongly current all over Jerusalem on Sunday that there had come into existence a group of British counter-terror operatives among the Palestine police and that there would soon be a shake-up in the police force with many high officials being affected.

High military quarters have been shaken with the disclosure that a band of some three dozen war-toughened army officers from the Commandos, parachute troops and the underground resistance movements have been operating against the Jewish terrorists with their own tactics.

Farran Case
This disclosure has come about after the 16-year-old Jewish youth Alexander Rubowitz disappeared on May 6 last from the Rehovim quarter of Jerusalem and that Major Roy Alexander Farran, who had been seconded to the Palestine police, had been arrested in Syria in connection with the disappearance.

Farran, who has 26 gallantry decorations, was picked up by the Syrian army in Aleppo as a deserter. Later he was brought to Damascus where he spent last week in night clubs with officers of the Palestine Government CID while his extradition formalities were being worked out.

Placed under guard in the Allenby barracks in Jerusalem, Farran escaped through the window of the crowded dining hall on Thursday night and has not since been seen and no search is going on for him either, an Army source disclosed Sunday night.

Tough Guy
The police have set up a board of enquiry to look into the matter. The Jewish Agency said one of its spokesmen takes a grave view of the Farran case and the official intimated that official representations would be made about it.

Army officers in Jerusalem are freely admitting in public that Major Farran was a member of a tough band of specialists seconded from the Army to the police to use counter-terror measures along the pattern of the terror gangs. These operational columns are reported to have toured Palestinian cities in civilian clothes and in small black cars on the look out for terrorist activities such as youths posting gang leaflets.

When one of them was caught, as was Rubowitz who since has been said to be a member of the

BASIS FOR AID

Paris, June 22. The United States Secretary of State, General George Marshall, has sent a confidential note to the British Government, stipulating that the economic recovery of western Germany must be the basis for the aid to Europe plan, the Paris newspaper *France-Tribune*, reported from London today.

General Marshall gave as the reasons for this, the paper said, that the affairs of Western Germany were also those of the United States and that the aid proposals aimed at providing for the shortage of dollars in Europe and more especially in Western Germany.

Nameless Graves In Texas City

Texas City, June 22. This city's 63 unidentified dead victims of the April 16 disaster that took 484 lives and injured thousands—go to nameless graves in a mass burial today.

The bodies were to be carried in army ambulances from nearby Camp Wallace to the Texas City cemetery which has been established as a memorial to those who died in the shattering nitrate explosions.

Services previously scheduled for June 8 were postponed to allow more time for identification of the dead. Since then 10 bodies had been identified.

Those whose names are still not known will be buried in identical coffins in numbered graves. Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Negro clergymen will officiate at the mass burial.—United Press.

GUERRILLAS SHOOT PLANE DOWN

Athens, June 22. Greek guerrilla anti-aircraft fire brought down a Greek Army plane in the Kozani region of Macedonia, seriously injuring the pilot, the Greek news agency reported here tonight.

The plane was taking part in operations against a big guerrilla attack on Vintzi village, the agency added.—Reuter.

Stern Gang, the column operatives would attempt to elicit information as to the higher ups in the terrorist gangs and the source of the posters.

Ex-Chindit
One British Army Brigadier, a former veteran of Burma who fought with Wingate's Chindits, publicly admitted heading an anti-terror operational column under the title of "police mobile force" and now publicly adds, "since the Farran business I have been sacked."

W. N. Gray, Inspector-General of Police, who was reliably reported to have requested the formation of operational columns when he was in London several months ago as an anti-terror measure, is now reported by his associates to be preparing his resignation in the face of an enquiry into the unit's methods.

A Jewish Agency source has protested privately against the use of such police methods as "hampering our own anti-terror campaign."

The Agency Sunday received a cable from the Hebrew Committees for National Liberation, headed by Peter Bergson of Paris, warning the Agency to lay off measures against Jewish resistance forces.—Associated Press.

Bevin "A Great And Valuable Friend"

Athens, June 22. Dr. Constantin Tsaldaris, Foreign Minister and Vice-Premier, today said that Mr. Ernest Bevin had accurately diagnosed the problem when he said last week that "a lift of the finger" could stop the civil war in Greece.

Describing Mr. Bevin as "this great and valuable friend of Greece," he wrote in a weekly paper that Mr. Bevin's observation contained a remedy and antidote to neutralise the poison threatening the world.

"All indications lead to the conviction that we are at the most decisive turning point of the Potsdam period," wrote Dr. Tsaldaris. Greece had made much progress, paid for in blood and sacrifices, but these would not be in vain.

"The whole of this free world, peoples and leaders, at last see clearly today what was blurred yesterday by persistent and adroit efforts to obscure the facts," he said.

In last Thursday's Foreign Policy debate in the House of Commons Mr. Bevin said: "Even in Greece we all know, and why disguise it, that a lift of the finger could stop the civil war tomorrow. The Communists are carrying on a policy there of disrupting that poor little country, which I think is a tragedy. Therefore, if the tip were given that it had to stop, then Greece could settle down and carry out her own political emergence without interference."—Reuter.

Mr. Bevin's references in the House of Commons last Thursday to Hungary, Rumania and Poland, the newspaper said, created deep amazement here.

Similarly angry was the attack today in the *Glos Luda*, the main Warsaw daily of the Polish Communist Party.

Curious Light Was Shed

London, June 22. The Sunday Observer said today that "Senora Peron's visit to Spain has coincided with certain remarkable Argentine measures regarding that country which throw a curious light upon the reception accorded to her."

The page one story, bylined "By a special correspondent," continued: "Gen. Peron said he increased the price of Argentine meat for Spain by 18 per cent without Spain's prior consent."

"At the same time, Ambassador Arce, Argentine representative at UN, warned Gen Franco during a recent visit to Madrid that unless certain 'democratic precedences' are made by Spain before the next meeting of UN General Assembly Argentina will find it very difficult to defend the Spanish regime in that body."—United Press.

U.S. Is In To Stay

Cleveland, Ohio, June 22. Rep Michael Mansfield, Montana Democrat, told the closing convention banquet of Catholic War Veterans that the United States is in world politics to stay and will maintain occupation forces in Germany and Japan "until real peace is worked out."

He said the Soviet Union "desires" to achieve control of "states far beyond her natural frontiers and because of that 'we have had to adopt a firm policy.'"—United Press.

Angry Attacks On Bevin

Warsaw, June 22. Angry, outspoken attacks on the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, were made today by two Polish newspapers. Both showed strong suspicion of Mr. Bevin's endeavours to induce European countries to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the aid to Europe plan put forward by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. George C. Marshall.

The new attack on Mr. Bevin, after a period of quiet, created considerable surprise in diplomatic quarters and was taken as a prelude to refusal to cooperate on the plan by at least that section of Polish political opinion that aims for unreserved cooperation with the Soviet Union, even at the cost of declining much needed economic aid.

The newspaper *Rzeczpospolita*, which may rightly be considered the mouthpiece of the Polish Government and which in the last few days has shown growing dislike of the Marshall plan, devoted almost a whole page to Mr. Bevin.

It called him to account for what it terms his too hasty acceptance of the plan, and accused him of the desire, in effect, to divide Europe and of hostility towards the countries governed by peoples' democracies, including Poland.

"Deep Amusement"
It also blamed Mr. Bevin for trying to throw the blame for failure of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Soviet Union, and said that "he is inclined to arrogate to himself the virtue of infallibility."

Mr. Bevin's references in the House of Commons last Thursday to Hungary, Rumania and Poland, the newspaper said, created deep amazement here. Similarly angry was the attack today in the *Glos Luda*, the main Warsaw daily of the Polish Communist Party.

Wallace Criticism

Washington, June 22. Mr. Henry Wallace, former United States Vice-President, today criticised Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, for the "lone" of his remarks on Russia during the House of Commons debate last Thursday, declaring that "unless his attitude is repudiated promptly, the effect could be disastrous."

Mr. Wallace, who was winding up his recent campaign with a broadcast, declared: "The Marshall doctrine expounded by the Secretary of State at Harvard University represented a great advance over the Truman doctrine."

"Marshall recognized that the fundamental problem was one of economics, that Europe must share in the effort, and that she must be aided as a whole and not country by country."

"He left the door open for Russia to participate in the plan. It is disconcerting, however, to have the British Foreign Secretary, in his speech last Thursday, seeming to repudiate the Marshall doctrine and return, instead, to the Truman doctrine of three months ago."

Challenge To Russia
"His tone and content represent a challenge to Russia so sharp that it is certain to have a deep effect on the Russians, especially if they think the American Government knew and approved of what he said."

"Unless his attitude is repudiated promptly, the effect could be disastrous."

Mr. Bevin, among comments on the Eastern European political crisis during the House of Commons debate, declared: "The difficulty in negotiating is when there is an underlying political ideology being pursued at the same time. Agreement is almost impossible, and it is extremely difficult to settle with this kind of mentality."

On the Marshall proposals, Mr. Bevin said that he "gripped them with both hands" and did not ask for particulars.—Reuter.

Nearer War?

New York, June 22. "Americans fear we are rapidly moving toward war," Mr. Henry

ALBANIAN NOTE TO BRITAIN

Belgrade, June 22. The British Embassy here today confirmed that it has received an Albanian note, demanding the extradition of alleged Albanian war criminals now in the occupation zones under British administration.

A similar note has been received by the United States Embassy here.

A list of accused war criminals, the majority of whom are said to be in Italy, Greece and the Anglo-American occupation zones of Germany, is attached to the notes.

A British Embassy spokesman said that the note had been transmitted to London.—Reuter.

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BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



How About This?



BY EDGAR MARTIN



DETECTIVE CHARGED Alleged Demanding With Menaces The Prosecution Case

"I have three families to keep. If I don't 'sang ngau wong' where am I to get the money for their upkeep?" This admission of squeeze was alleged by Tsoi Lau to have been made by the accused during the course of his evidence at the trial of Detective Chan Fu-lam before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday.

Chan is being charged with demanding with menaces the sum of \$500 from Tsoi Lau on March 14 and subsequent dates; attempting to obtain a bribe from Tsoi on March 14; and accepting a bribe of \$150 from Tsoi Lau and Lo Tung at the Shanghai Tenhouse on March 15.

With the permission of the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Marcus da Silva appeared for the prosecution, assisted by Inspector W.N. Darkin, Mr. G.S. Hugh Jones defended.

Outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. Silva stated that Tsoi Lau was a partner in a goldsmith shop at Shanghai Street and also in an electric bulb factory. He had lived in Mong Kok for about 20 years and was well known to both the residents of that district and to the Police. He was a confirmed opium smoker and actually carried on a divan business during the Japanese occupation.

Police Raid

On March 14, continued Mr. Silva, a party of Police, under DSI J.M. Forrest, raided 118 and 120 Reclamation Street, second floor, and seized a total of nine opium pipes as well as other paraphernalia. Among these pipes were seven which belonged to Tsoi and which were used by him during the Japanese occupation.

Tsoi Lau, went on Mr. Silva, was among these smokers arrested and was released on \$20 bail. On the same evening, Tsoi was approached by a man called Lam Kai-kee who told him that Detective Chan wanted to see him at a cafe. Tsoi went with Lam and met the detective at about 9 p.m.

During the interview, alleged Mr. Silva, Chan told Tsoi that he was aware of the fact that he (Tsoi) was the actual keeper of the divan and suggested that a sum of \$500 be paid if further trouble was to be avoided. Tsoi demurred and counter-offered \$300 which was rejected by the detective who, it was alleged, stated that not even \$300 would be acceptable. After 45 minutes of bargaining, went on Mr. Silva, no compromise was arrived at between them.

While the raid was being discussed, stated Mr. Silva, the question of three opium pipes was brought up. These three pipes were valuable ones as they were well "broken in". Accused was alleged to have suggested the payment of \$150 for the return of the three pipes, as well as the substitution of three old useless pipes for the returned ones in order to make up the requisite quantity when the case was called in Court.

Alleged Scene

On the following morning, said Mr. Silva, Tsoi and Lo Tung met the accused in a tea-house and handed over \$150 and three old pipes in exchange for the three valuable ones.

Nothing happened until April 2 when Tsoi was having tea at Kee Heung tea-house with Lo Tung. Accused, who was sitting in another table, sent the waiter over to Tsoi to ask him to go over. On Tsoi going up to him, accused was alleged to have declared that as Tsoi failed to meet the former demand for \$500 he would be arrested as a returned life-banished.

Accused, said Mr. Silva, attempted to handcuff Tsoi but the latter began to bargain, whereupon defendant, it was alleged, stated that no more bargaining could be entertained. Upon Tsoi asking that the matter be referred to Lam Kai-kee for settlement, Chan, it was alleged, replied "we are seeing no more Lams."

Tsoi was then brought down into the street, alleged Mr. Silva, when defendant again attempted to handcuff him. On Tsoi protesting against it, Chan was alleged to have caught him by the

neck and marched him to the Mong Kok Police Station. In the charge room, said Mr. Silva, Tsoi was booked on the charge of returning from life banishment.

Trap Laid

As subsequent inquiries at the Finger Prints Office proved this to be incorrect, Tsoi was later released. A report of the whole incident was then made by him to the Police and a trap laid for Chan. A \$500 note was given Tsoi by Mr. F.F.W. Shafrin to be handed to Chan when he called round for it on April 6.

On that date, Chan telephoned to say that he could not call but that the money was to be handed to a certain "Tau pei chah". When the latter called he was taken into custody by DSI J. Johnston. After evidence of the opium raid on March 14 was given by DSI Forrest, Tsoi Lau corroborated the prosecution's opening. Cross-examined by Mr. Hugh Jones, Tsoi admitted that Chan, and the other members of the raiding party, was well aware of the fact that his real name was Tsoi Lau, and that when he gave a false name at the Station they all smiled.

The reason why he was not charged with keeping the divan, but only as a smoker, was because Chan wanted to give him a chance. The man charged on the major count was a relative of his, said witness.

Bail Granted

In reply to the defence's submission that Chan was on Station duty at the time in question, Tsoi stated that he was positive that accused was present at the meeting in the cafe. He asserted that Chan told him that the discussions must be concluded by 9.45 p.m.

Asked why Chan should demand \$500 from him, Tsoi replied that defendant told him that he had three families to support and that if he did not "sang ngau wong" (squeeze) he could not possibly obtain the necessary funds for their upkeep.

At this stage, hearing was adjourned to 10.15 a.m. on July 8. On the application of Mr. Hugh Jones, Chan was allowed bail in the sum of \$2,500 cash and \$7,500 surety.

Broker Acquitted In Naval Tubes Case

Agreeing with Mr. Hin-shing Lo's submission that there was no proof of guilty knowledge, Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday acquitted Kwong Poon-fat, metals broker, of the charge of receiving stolen goods.

The 413 brass condenser tubes found at the Wah On Shop, Sai Yeung Choi Street, as well as those sold by the defendant, were ordered to be returned to the Admiralty. This order, added His Worship, does not debar the buyers from taking legal action against the Admiralty for the recovery of the amount paid to Lai On, the person whom the defendant alleged instructed him to sell the goods and to whom the money was paid.

The case for the prosecution, presented by DSI R. MacKenzie, was that when the Police visited the Wah On Shop at Sai Yeung Street on June 14, they found 413 brass condenser tubes which Kwong claimed were his. There had not been any report of these tubes being lost, but, as the result of inquiries made, it was found that they formed part of three cases, each of 500 tubes, lost by the Admiralty from a shipment of 37 crates and one bundle landed from the s.s. "Fort Sandusky."

Inquiries made by Detective-Corporal Chan Lap revealed that accused was a metals broker. Questioned, Kwong

Broker On Bribe Charge

That six gold bars were used as an alleged bribe to a European Police Sub-Inspector was disclosed before Mr. d'Almada at Central when Chun Yee-ping, 30, broker, of 94 Jaffe Road, second floor, was charged with offering a bribe of six gold bars, valued at \$1,002, to S/I K. Bodie on Sunday. Chan was additionally charged with unlawfully preparing opium and with the possession of prepared opium.

New BOAC Service

The twice-weekly BOAC Dragon Route passenger and mail air service comes into operation this week, the first of the flying-boats inaugurating this extended service leaving Kai Tak for the United Kingdom on Thursday morning.

Arrangements have been made with the Postmaster-General for registered and ordinary letter mail to be carried by the additional weekly aircraft.

Mail closing times every Wednesday, starting tomorrow, will be: Kowloon, 2.30 p.m. (registered) and 3 p.m. (ordinary); G.P.O., 3 p.m. and 3.30 p.m.

In future BOAC will have two flying-boats arriving from and leaving for the United Kingdom weekly. They will be Plymouth and Hythe aircraft. The home-bound flying-boats will leave Hong Kong on Thursdays and Saturdays.

MILK IN SCHOOLS

The correct amount of free milk issued to school children during April and May totalled 909,000 bottles the "China Mail" was informed yesterday.

During April, 14,800 bottles were distributed daily while in the following month the daily issue was 15,000.

Pleading guilty to a charge of robbery by two or more on April 21 at the Wan Lo Tea House at about 9.30 p.m. Chan Kin, aged 29, was yesterday sentenced to eight years imprisonment and 10 strokes by Mr. Justice Williams at the Supreme Court yesterday.

Sessions Sentence

Li Chun was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and 10 strokes of the cane by Mr. Justice T.J. Gould at the Sessions yesterday when he was found guilty of armed robbery on April 14 at 48 Des Voeux Road West and of robbing Ma Wong of a wrist watch.

Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, appeared for the prosecution. Evidence was given by Ma Wong that at about 11.45 a.m. on April 14 a man named "Chen" called at the flat and said that he had a letter for witness from his father-in-law in the country. He was admitted and told to sit down. Some five to ten minutes later, some men called and asked if "Chen" was there. On being told he was, the men were also admitted to the flat. Witness served them with tea and cigarettes.

After a while, one of the men asked for the loan of an abacus to make up some accounts. They stayed till 1 p.m. when accused came to witness and told him that they had, with much regret, to borrow some money. The men then herded him into the passage. One produced a knife and threatened him.

A servant was also threatened but she managed to escape to the kitchen and thence to the street, where she raised the alarm. When the robbers heard the alarm they rushed into the street and one took a wrist watch from witness.

At an identification parade, accused was picked out as one of the men concerned with the robbery.

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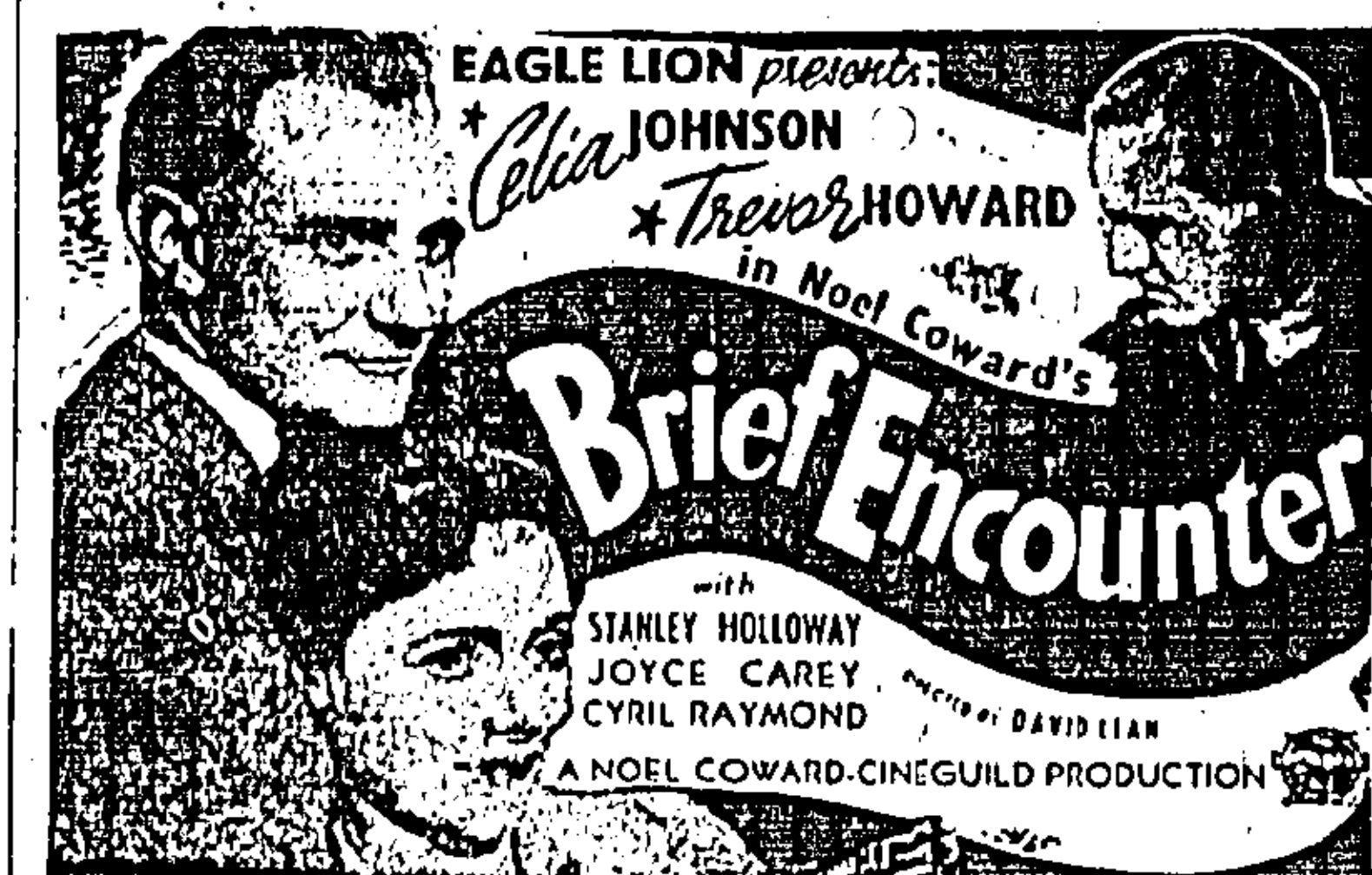
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WARDER ASLEEP IN CELL

Told to look after the prisoners while they were cleaning cells at 1.40 p.m. on Saturday, Fong Fai, 28, warden, went to sleep inside one of the cells instead. He was caught by Principle Officer Robertson, who found the prisoners were chatting to each other instead of cleaning the cells. Pleading guilty to being asleep whilst on duty, Fong was fined \$50 or two weeks' hard labour by Mr. Thomas, Tam, at Central yesterday.



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COST OF LIVING

It has always been the complaint against the Labour Officer's food and fuel figures that, compiled as they are from a restricted range of commodities, they bear no actual relation to the cost of living even of that class in the community for whom, principally, they are devised, and that, therefore, difficulties are always likely to arise whenever they are adopted as the basis for varying the so-called Rehabilitation Allowance. In practice, the formula for variation has never been adhered to; the Labour Officer has usually found a mode of escape. As we have pointed out on several occasions, this procedure has demonstrated not essentially the wisdom of the Labour Officer, but the necessity for applying an altogether different yardstick which will relieve the Labour Officer from embarrassment. It can now be suggested that a study be made of the new system on which the cost-of-living index in the British Isles is drawn up. Just as the Hong Kong figures, the old British index was compiled from an excessively narrow range of commodities, and gave a totally wrong impression. The problem has now been tackled anew and the result promises an index free of most of the criticisms previously applicable. Food is now reduced from 60 per cent. to 35 per cent. of the assumed budget, rent, clothing, fuel and light from 36 per cent. to 25 per cent., whereas "other items" are raised from 4 per cent. to 40 per cent. The commodities comprised under the heading of food are extended so as to include a much wider diet, and under the heading fuel and light electricity enters the picture for the first time. Much the most important change, however, is the big range of miscellaneous expenditure brought into the reckoning. Furniture, radio sets, bicycles, electric and gas heating and cooking appliances, cinema and football tickets, books, petrol and motor licences are examples of goods and services to be reflected henceforward in the index figure, which will thereby afford a genuinely realistic record of changes in the general price level.

A second big difference between the new index and the old is that the new one will record only future price changes and makes no attempt to relate them to the past. At a time of artificial shortages, which are necessarily reflected in the spending habits of the people, no realistic comparison with the pre-war position is possible. For the same reason it is not feasible to construct a permanent index until things are more normal, otherwise the new index would soon begin to repeat some of the errors of the old. That is why it has been decided, very properly, to construct an emergency index suitable for immediate needs. The question naturally arises in Britain as to what will happen in those industries, which have a sliding scale for wages based on the old index. Since the new index is not related to the old, new wage agreements will presumably be necessary. It would be possible to relate the sliding scale to the new index, but whether in fact that procedure will be adopted remains to be seen. There may be a tendency to drop the sliding-scale system, which is open to many objections from various standpoints. The chief thing is that there will at least be an index with some title to public confidence. Obviously, Hong Kong cannot fully adopt the British Government's new standards of calculation. We could, however, seek a basis which gives a fairer and more reliable picture, and if necessary, work out new wage agreements in conformity with such new standards.

New Era In Anglo-Indian Economic Relations

By Dr. F. Kessler

The rapid transformation taking place in the countries of the Far East is commonly recognised as one of the foremost political developments in contemporary history. The defeat of Japan with the ensuing separation of her overseas possessions and the liquidation of her self-styled co-prosperity sphere in South-East Asia, the liberation of China (although not yet entirely liberated from civil strife), the constitutional changes in Burma, Ceylon and other territories, the settlement in Indonesia and, most important of all, the quickening pace in the final stage leading to the independence of India, all these events are so obviously shaping the new world picture that their political impact tends to overshadow the economic effect.

Even in Britain with her firmly established commercial ties with the Far East the appreciation of the economic aspect of the problem has been obscured until recently by the concern attached to the political angle.

But now economic considerations are coming into the foreground. Two main reasons contribute to it. Firstly, the initial period of transition from war to peacetime economy in the Far East is nearing completion and the resumption of more or less normal activities has become, partly a distinct possibility, partly an accomplished fact. In view of the comprehensive trade and financial interests of Britain in that part of the world the Far East was bound quickly to regain its former prominence in British economic life.

Secondly, the time limit for the final British withdrawal from India dispelled also in the business community the last doubts about the approach of fundamentally new conditions within a sphere which for generations had belonged to the working field of any sort of British enterprise, and whose fruits, giving mutual benefit to all partners sharing in those activities, had substantially contributed to the national wealth and the international trade position of Britain.

Removing Obstacles

Thus the problems arising for Britain are twofold. The task is, on the one hand, to remove the obstacles in the way of maintaining old established manufacturing, trading, banking, conveying channels; this

task has much in common with that of other nations having economic interests in the Far East.

The particular and particularly complicated British problem springs naturally from the consequences inherent in the new order being built in India and, to a lesser degree, in Burma. But pointing to the complexity of the change which is almost without precedent in modern history does not mean that the situation Britain is confronted with is unavoidably bound up with losses in the commercial and financial standing.

Sacrifices there will be in the first instance, but whether in the long run they turn out to be well balancing investments or permanent losses, remains to be seen.

Assured markets and integrated economies offer advantages which Britain and India mutually and equally enjoy; therefore the existing links are not likely to be broken lightly. But profound changes will take place which, however, will affect all countries maintaining trade relations with the Far East. They have their origin in the spreading of Asiatic nationalism to the economic field and in the aftermath of the war which brought destruction to Japan, weakness to China, but tremendous gains in industrialisation and modernisation to India.

Although the change in the structure of Indian economy does make the settlement perhaps more difficult, no financial or commercial obstacle to the political transformation is conceivable, since the complementary nature of the British and Indian economies contains many basic elements of compromise. It is necessary to keep in mind the industrial progress India has gone through. Not only has production and production capacity increased, but the process became more and more a purely Indian one with shrinking capital or managerial influence from outside, i.e. Britain.

Between 1918 and 1939 the number of factories in India rose from less than 3,000 to almost 10,000, of which 1,700 were classed as large industrial undertakings. The cotton industry, assisted by import duties, dominates the home market at the expense of British manufacturers. The import of cotton piece-goods from Lancashire fell from over 3,000 million yards in 1913 to about 200 million yards in 1938/39, which means big strides towards self-sufficiency.

Steelworks belonging to the all-Indian Tata-Trust represent the largest steel producing unit in the British Commonwealth and Empire. Striking progress was also made before World War II in the manufacture of sugar, soap, cement, glass, paper, hardware, matches and in a number of minor industries of a modern type, such as electric lamps and appliances, cooking stoves, tyres, paints, asbestos goods and enamels. Most of these enterprises have been established with Indian capital and under Indian management. Even where British management is still substantial or prevailing, as in jute, coal and tea, a large and growing share of the capital invested is owned by Indians. The cotton industry has always been mainly in Indian hands, and now more than 70 per cent of the capital in the jute industry belongs to Indians. Sugar refinery is entirely under Indian control and supplies the whole home market. This proof of receding British predominance in India's economic life will serve to see economic effects of the impending settlement in the right perspective.

But this is only part of the picture. The ascendancy of indigenous economic forces was considerably accentuated by World War II. Since 1938/39 output of petrol has risen by 35 per cent., paper by 65 per cent., cement by 25 per cent., finished steel by 80 per cent., paints by nearly 100 per cent. Owing to huge expenditure in making India a base for large-scale warfare, the country has been left with new roads, bridges, airfields, improved port facilities, etc. The war has brought massive wealth to the contractors, and manufacturers with corresponding increase in wage income by higher wage rates and greater employment, an appreciable by-product being the training of Indian craftsmen. Already since 1931, when Britain left the gold standard and adopted imperial preference, India's exports to Britain had caught up with her imports, whereas before they

had been much smaller. This process has continued. Apart from the exceptional upsurge created by the war, some structural economic changes were bound to come at any rate after the cessation several decades ago of new British investment, after the industrial development described above, and after the commercial measures which protected young industries and gave Indian goods free or preferential entry to British markets. The urgent war needs of the Allies did the rest. British competitive power diminished and the result is that many of the "traditional" economic grievances of India have actually already been removed well before the coming in force of the constitutional reforms.

A New Era

This might be the great opportunity for the introduction of a new era in the economic and financial relations between India and Britain. Industrialisation, rationalisation and increased efficiency do not entail a reduction in trade; the whole international negotiations for freer trade going on at present are based on the opposite view. If India is to continue the present process, she will need more equipment for public utilities, for sanitary and public health purposes, for better housing and domestic facilities, for the extension of education, etc. The independent India will have much less objections to obtaining such goods from Britain, and as she will be free to hire capital and expert assistance, a great field for new British investments will be opened. At this point one of the major financial problems of post-war Britain, the enormous sterling debt to India, comes into the picture. Before the war Britain had been the creditor. Since then India has not only repatriated nearly the whole of her external debt of about £300 million, but Britain owes India not less than nearly £1,250 million out of total sterling debts now amounting to £3,750 million, the problem of settling these liabilities to the best mutual advantage, or with the least possible harmful repercussions, is complicated by the accompanying state of suspense in the political relations between the two countries and also by some provisions of the Anglo-American loan agreement of 1945.

By far the greater part of all the sterling balance was incurred in financing the war, and the debt to India was contracted principally in the defence of India. It represents the heavy prices Britain had to pay for Indian goods and services, wherefore it is sought to make clear that the full amount of such a debt should not fall upon Britain without any remission. It has been calculated that, despite very low interest rates, the debt service for Britain's total external debt would require the whole net output of over 600,000 British workers until beyond the turn of the century. Against this background the desire of India to use as much of her sterling assets as possible to finance her own industrial development must be judged.

In her present currency shortage, Britain can ill afford unrequited exports, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer called them, i.e. deliveries of goods, the payment for which consists in striking off the equivalent amount from the sterling debt, while there is a ready market for selling the goods against hard cash in hard currencies. The dilemma will become still more obvious after July next, when currently accruing sterling will acquire automatically free convertibility. Britain has been exporting lately more to India than she has imported from there, but a substantial proportion of those exports has served only to pay off part of the accumulated debt to India. There has also been a certain amount of Indian investment in sterling securities, repatriation of shares of Indian undertakings and even not infrequent instances of buying shares of British enterprises; the manufacture of cheap cars in Britain is going to be opened with Indian capital derived from the sterling assets. There seems to be a tendency among Indian capitalists to spread investment risks by investing part of their own money in Britain.

150-Year Links

The necessity of co-operation is now no more contested anywhere. Indian leaders, although declaring that their future Government will reject special safeguards for British commerce and industry in India, acknowledge that the links of 150 years cannot be severed without causing much damage; a

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"They're lovely, but we'd better not get too friendly, eh, Mr. Justly, if I'm to be your mother-in-law?"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

FIRST PSYCHIC LESSON

If you were going to teach a rather inexperienced player the facts about psychic bids, the first lesson should definitely not be when and how to make them himself. It should be on the subject of recognizing psychic bidding by the opponents, so that your pupil could learn how to protect himself and his side from loss because of them. The most important point to emphasize in the beginning is that a vulnerable player seldom tries any kind of psychic or fake bidding, because his risk of loss is too great, but that a tricky player who is not vulnerable is more open to suspicion.

S. Q 6
H. A 8 7 4
D. K 3
C. A K Q 10 9

S. K 8 7 3
H. Q J 9 6
D. 10 5
C. J 8 2

S. A J 4
H. K
D. A Q J 8 4
C. 7 5 3

(Dealer: West. North-South vulnerable.)

| West | North | East | South |
|------|-------|------|-------|
| 1 C | Dbl. | Pass | 2 D |
| Pass | 2 Nt | Pass | 4 D |
| Pass | 5 D | | |

Both North and South were victimized by West's psychic opening bid. Neither could get out of his mind his recollection of West opening it, and therefore counted on him to have what his bid indicated—at least the equivalent of a couple of defensive tricks, possibly more. If either North or South had believed his own partner implicitly, he would

have seen that West could not possibly have enough strength for a sound opening.

The key to understanding of this situation was vulnerability. West, a stranger to both North and South, was not vulnerable. So, as soon as North reckoned that South had as much strength as he showed with his jump responses, he should have deduced that West was psyching, and therefore probably had an extremely weak hand which made him feel that radical measures were necessary to attempt interference with probably strong opponents. South could have done his reckoning still more easily. If North had even a minimum doubting hand, he had, practically all the strength outside South's own.

If either North or South had seen fit to use the Blackwood 4-No Trumps, he could have made the situation clear. If timid, then he should have bid small slam. If bold, grand slam. Fourteen consecutive tricks were available at No Trumps, diamonds or clubs without a finesse.

Tomorrow's Problem

S. K 6
H. K Q 10 5
D. A 8 7 4
C. 6 4 2

S. J 9 7 4
H. 3 2
D. H. None
C. 10 9 5 2

S. A 8
H. A J 7
D. K Q J 3
C. A Q J 10

(Dealer: North. Both sides vulnerable.)

If your North-South pair had reason to risk all for a maximum result on this deal, what bidding would you favour?

vast growth of Indian industry, commerce and international trade will of itself expand the British connection. The Indian Government is already faced with production problems fore-shadowing the test which political independence will bring. Output in several industries has fallen from war-time peaks, and though it is higher in others demand has so much increased that proportionately supply is less than before the war. This helps to realise that the interests of Britain and India in the economic field are complementary. Even if Britain were able, which it is not, to provide India with dollars for the quick purchase of American capital goods, no lasting advantage would result. India needs the help of the whole world in executing her industrialisation plans, but admits that the wholesale importation of highly mechanised American methods of construction would chiefly result in causing widespread unemployment at very little saving of expense.

There is, therefore, increasing prospect that India will try to keep the pace of industrialisation in step with the pace at which Britain can supply her with capital goods. Speed of industrialisation, moreover, is not only a question of supply, but of administration and management. India has so far depended in varying though lately diminishing degrees upon British skill and experience in the different classes of technical and administrative personnel, a large part of which might retire after the British withdrawal. Training of engineers, either in Britain or under British supervision, has made considerable progress in recent years, but in the branches of heavy machinery, electrical

machinery, locomotives, aircraft, autocars, tractors, etc. the need for technical manpower is urgent. India displays much readiness to use available British resources in this field.

Opportunities In New India

British enterprise, capital and skill will find wide potentialities in the evolution of the new India, which will hardly start on the principle of a closed economy. The usefulness of foreign capital is recognised, and the announcement of new high taxes, which might affect the willingness of British business and finance to adapt or strengthen its activities in India, is a general measure and not directed against the British. The wish to demonstrate the achievement of complete autonomy also in economic matters might find some external expression. But proof of the desire to preserve the basis of the pattern of commercial and financial relations is seen from two recent instances: India's new exchange regulations put the pound sterling formally in the same position as other foreign exchange, but in fact the mechanics of the present system will be virtually maintained; the rupee has been tied to gold instead of the pound sterling as hitherto, but the legal change will not alter the strength of the natural links. The business community is convinced that many Indians are anxious to co-operate with Britain in finance and industry, because in their view future prosperity lies in working together whether within the Commonwealth or otherwise. As India's struggles are economic rather than political, Britain's best meet Indian ambitions by an economic approach.

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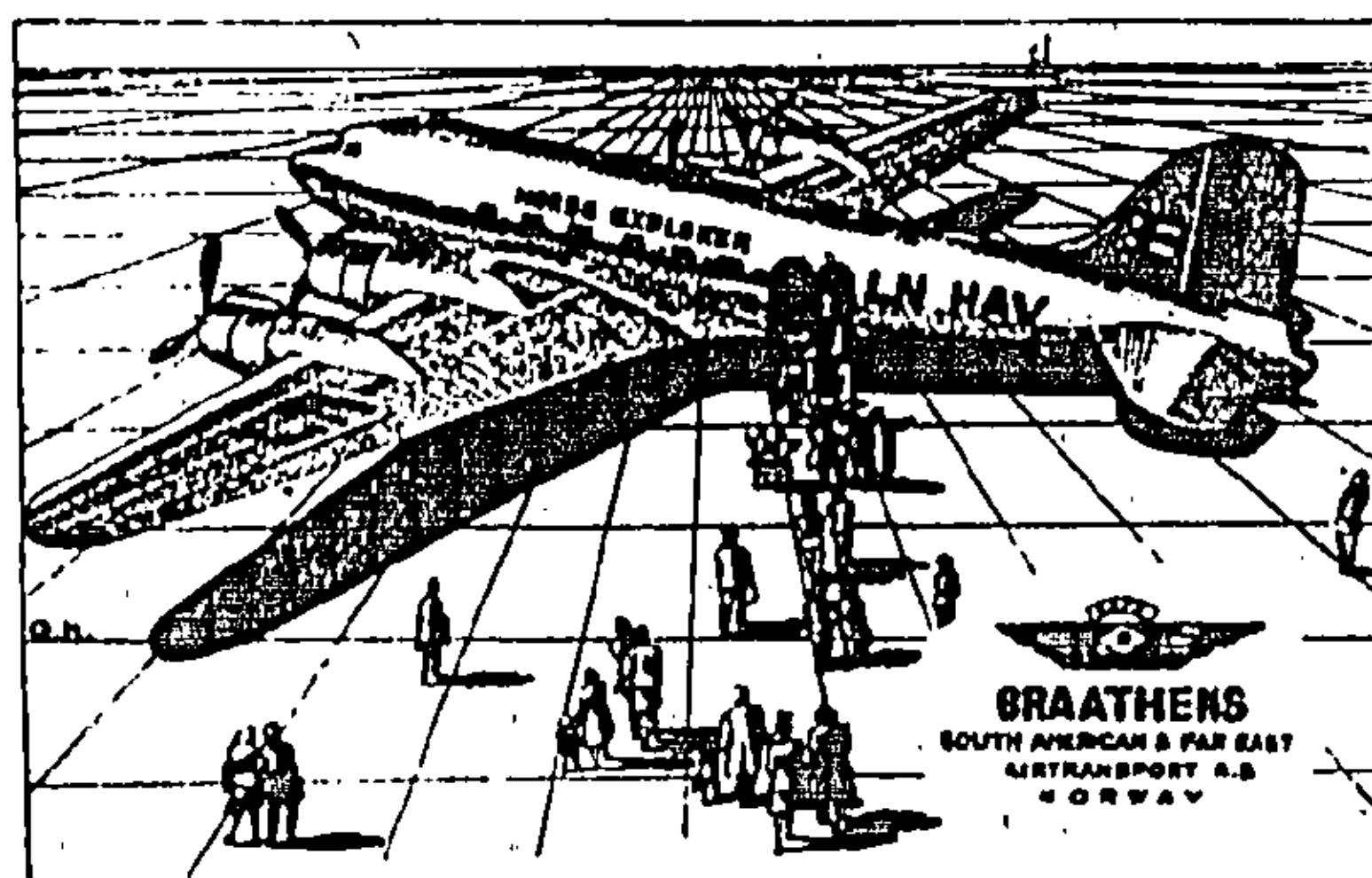
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SOUTH WALES COAL STRIKE?

Colliery Clerks Threaten Stoppage

Attacks On British Agency

Budapest, June 22. The Communist Party has dropped its demands for a single coalition slate in the autumn election and an end to individual Party lists, the official Party newspaper, Szabad Nép, said today.

An official White Paper on the Hungarian conspiracy was published today. Most of the 100-page document consists of history and depositions previous to the American financial support was promised to ex-Premier Ferenc Nagy for the Smallholders Party in the coming election and that British officers were using one of the convicted conspirators for espionage.

The Szabad Nép devoted most of its first page to an attack on the correspondents of the New York Times and of Reuters and Associated Press news agencies, listing "false stories" the correspondents had allegedly filed and asking, "How long shall we allow them to file these lies throughout the world?"

The Communist organ mentioned an Associated Press dispatch that the manager of the Allied Officers Club in Budapest had been arrested and a Reuters story that long queues had formed in front of Budapest banks during the first days of the crisis.—United Press.

Obituary

Gen. Thwaites

London, June 22. General Sir William Thwaites, who in a military career extending over 51 years, held appointments of Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, Commander-in-Chief on the Rhine, and Director-General of the Territorial Army, died today at Reading. He was 70.

He served with distinction in the South African War and became a staff officer at the War Office from 1905 to 1910, serving in the military intelligence branch. In September, 1918 General Thwaites was appointed as Director of Military Intelligence at the War Office, holding the appointment for four years.

From 1931 until his retirement in October, 1933, he was Director-General of the Territorial Army.—Reuters.

Inter-Trade Union Struggle

London, June 22. The strike of 4,000 colliery clerks, scheduled for tomorrow in South Wales, is expected to affect some 200 pits turning out half a million tons of coal weekly.

The threatened stoppage followed yesterday's statement by the Minister of Fuel, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, that there had been a "marked increase" in absenteeism among Yorkshire miners, and that their weekly target of 865,000 tons had not been reached in any week.

The Yorkshire miners were responsible for more than one-fifth of the country's overall weekly target of 4,000,000 tons. The South Wales clerks are demanding recognition of their union by the recently-formed National Coal Board, which controls Britain's nationalised mines.

The strike was interpreted as a trade union struggle between miners and clerical workers, who want to negotiate their own wages and conditions. The miners' union is attempting to organise the clerical workers as a branch of their union.

Mr. Will Arthur, Vice-President of the South Wales miners, said today: "We are going to keep the collieries going if possible. Our men will do any job that arises."

Mr. Arthur Horner, General Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, described the threatened strike as "exceedingly foolish" and said that the position was that the Coal Board wanted the situation clarified so that they could deal with one organisation instead of a number.—Reuters.

Blunt Warnings

London, June 22. Blunt warnings over the week-end by a high Government official and Union leader that coal production is falling off indicated today that Britain's newly inaugurated five-day week in the coal mines might be jeopardized if output did not increase.

The Fuel Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, warned at a miners' demonstration yesterday in Barnsley, that after the first two five-day weeks there was a notable decrease in production, especially in Yorkshire, largest coal-producing area in Britain.

The Yorkshire miners' leader, Joseph Hall, also noted a decrease and said: "It will be a sad day if there is need to go back to the six-day week, but we may be forced into it if coal is not forthcoming in greater quantities than it is now."

Mr. Shinwell said absenteeism and "disputes" could "easily prejudice the success of the five-day week."

Meanwhile, an unofficial strike of 4,000 colliery clerks tomorrow in South Wales was threatened. The General Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, Arthur Horner, described it as "exceedingly foolish."

200 Pits

The clerks, members of the Clerical and Administrative Workers Union, were demanding that wage negotiations for their union be recognized by the National

Local Boy Makes Good.

Madison, Wisconsin, June 22. General Douglas MacArthur, considered by Wisconsin as a native son, was given a place behind Thomas Dewey and Harold Stassen in a ballot taken by Wisconsin Republicans meeting in this year's State Convention.

Governor Dewey received 321 votes in the selection of first choices for the 1948 Republican presidential candidate. Captain Stassen received 286 votes, General MacArthur 157, Senator Robert Taft (Rep., Ohio), 97, Representative John Bricker, 77, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, 59, and the Governor of California Earl Warren 28.—United Press.

BRITISH SEAMEN DROWNED

Flushing, June 22. Six British seamen were drowned today when the tug "Fair Play" capsized off Flushing Straits. The four survivors of the crew of ten are now in hospital here.—Reuters.

Amritsar, June 22. Police, raiding a deserted house today, found a miniature bomb factory containing 34 country-made bombs, a double-barrelled gun, hand grenades, steel helmets, staves, spears, bows, gasoline, and a gas apparatus for manufacturing bombs.—Reuters.

Claimed Ordered Kind Treatment

"I gave orders to my subordinates to treat suspects kindly so that counter-espionage measures could be successfully employed in the future," declared Major Shiozawa Kuni, when testifying on behalf of Sgt. Tsubota Kanji before No. 5 War Crimes Court yesterday.

Tsubota is charged with having committed a war crime in that he, at Tsunwan Kempetai Station, between July 1, 1943 and Dec. 31, 1944, was concerned in the ill-treatment of Chinese civilians, causing physical sufferings to some and death to others.

Major Shiozawa Kuni, Commandant of the Kowloon District Kempetai until Sept. 1943, when he was posted to Headquarters, said that he knew Tsubota, who was originally in charge of the General Affairs Section at the Kowloon District Gendarmerie. Tsubota was subsequently transferred to the Tsunwan Kempetai Station.

Shiozawa said that between June and July 1943, an electric generator and railway installations in the vicinity of Sheungshui were blown up. As a result of these incidents, he ordered his subordinates to make full investigation and to take preventive measures as well as arrest possible culprits.

As far as he could remember, the Sheungshui Kempetai detachment effected the arrest of several suspects, two of whom were sent for trial. The Tsun-

wan Kempetai Station also apprehended a number of suspects.

Gave Orders

Apart from two men who were sent for trial, all the others arrested in connection with the sabotage incidents were released and used as decoys by way of counter-espionage. He had given orders to his subordinates to treat suspects kindly so that counter-espionage measures could be successfully employed in the future.

Shiozawa said that he had never heard or received reports that any person detained at the Tsunwan Kempetai Station had died in the cells. Tsubota had no experience in carrying out interrogations and was never employed in matters relating to criminal or political offences.

Shiozawa said that all sanitary and other arrangements came under the responsibility of detachment commanders. In the case of the Tsunwan Kempetai Station, Sgt. Major Nakajima was responsible for these arrangements.

Major Hiroo Yoshio, who took command of the Kowloon District Gendarmerie in Sept. 1943 from Shiozawa, testified to inspections which he had carried out and the places which he usually visited during such inspections. Hiroo also testified regarding the amount of rations issued to persons detained at the different Kempetai Stations.

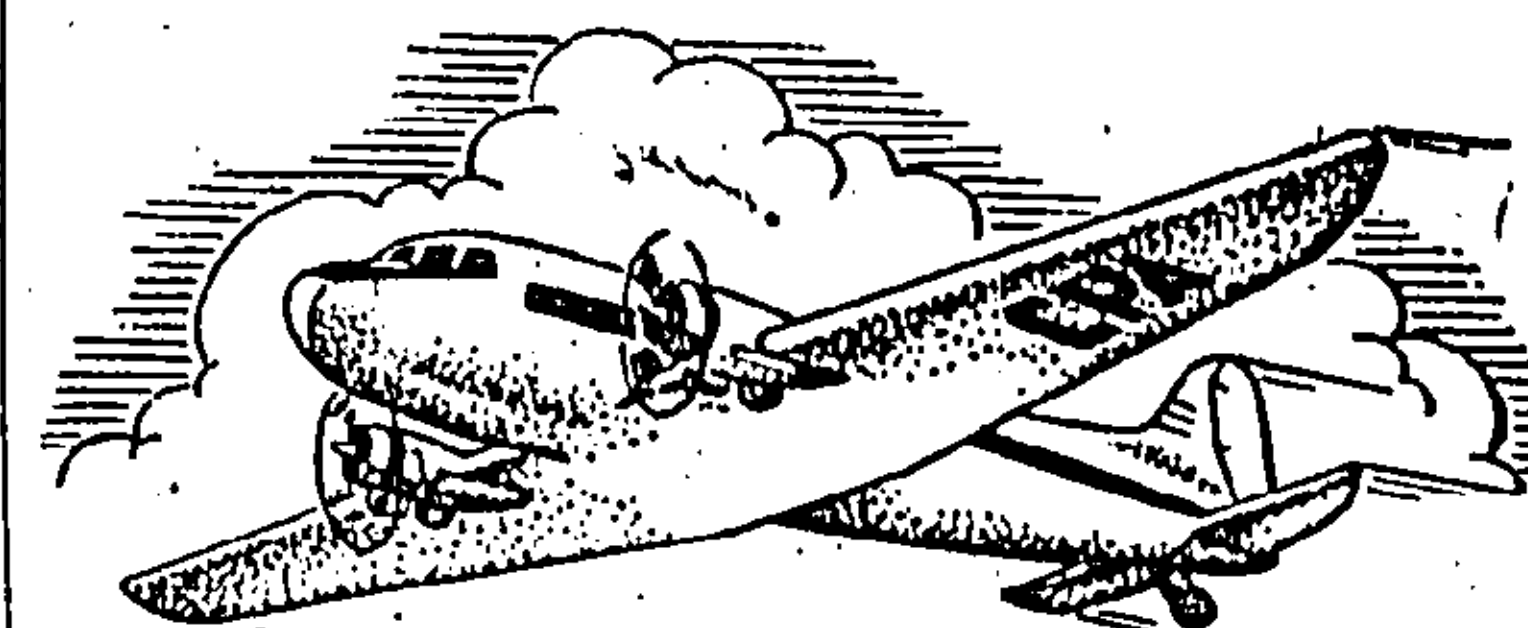
Arrested Wrong Men

The last witness called by the defence, Sgt. Ozawa Tomokichi, said that while attached to the Kowloon District Gendarmerie, he heard from Sgt. Major Nakajima in July 1943, that certain arrests had been made at the Tsunwan Kempetai Station in connection with sabotage incidents.

Nakajima had expressed dissatisfaction with the manner in which the interrogation of suspected persons was being carried out by Chinese at the Tsunwan Kempetai Station. He felt that those arrested had nothing to do with the sabotage and that it would be better to have them released and used for counter-espionage purposes.

Ozawa said that he later heard that all suspects arrested by the Tsunwan Kempetai Station had been released.

Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. on Friday, June 27, when the closing addresses will be delivered.



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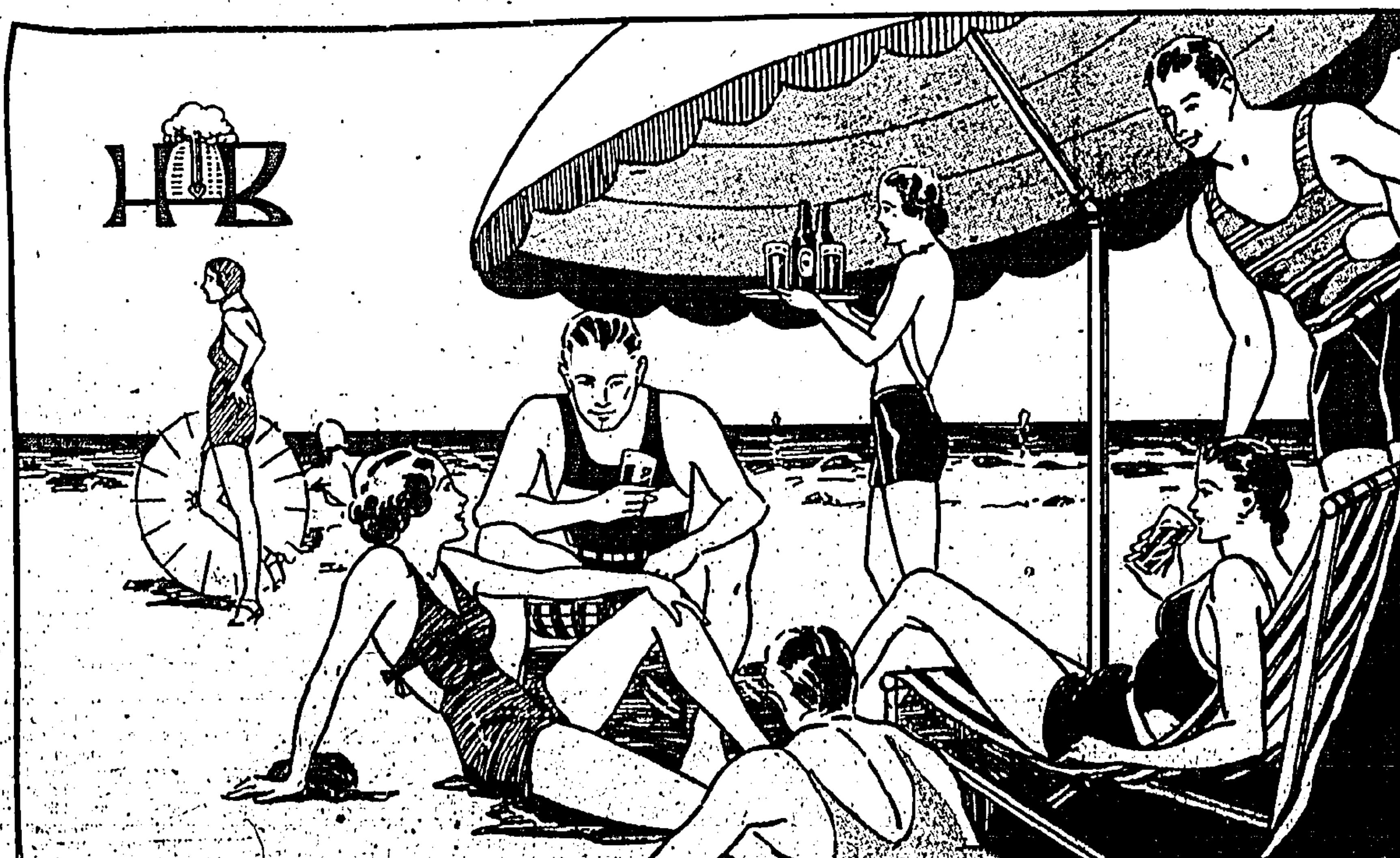
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| m.s. "SIMON STEVIN" | Europe 30th June | Manilla/Singapore/ Colombo/Suez/Port Said/ Genoa/Marseilles/ Antwerp/Rotterdam/ Amsterdam/Hamburg/ Copenhagen/Göteborg/ Oslo, end July |

Suitable cargo tanks for bulk oil

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|----------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| m.s. "ERASMUS" | Europe early July | Manilla/Singapore/ Colombo/Suez/Port Said/ Genoa/Marseilles/ Antwerp/Rotterdam/ Amsterdam/Hamburg/ Copenhagen/Göteborg/ Oslo, end August |

| Ship | Europe | Manilla/Singapore/ Colombo/Suez/Port Said/ Genoa/Marseilles/ Antwerp/Rotterdam/ Amsterdam/Hamburg/ Copenhagen/Göteborg/ Oslo, early September |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| m.s. "HUGO de VRIES" | Europe early August | Manilla/Singapore/ Colombo/Suez/Port Said/ Genoa/Marseilles/ Antwerp/Rotterdam/ Amsterdam/Hamburg/ Copenhagen/Göteborg/ Oslo, early September |

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| "TRESILLIAN" | U.K. Genoa, Bombay, Colombo & Straits | August |

SAILINGS

| SHIP | TO | READY |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------|
| "EMPEROR OF SCOTLAND" | Straits & U.K. | 28th June |
| "MUTLAH" | Straits & Bombay | Early July |
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ARRIVALS

| SHIP | FROM | DUE |
|----------|----------------------------|--------|
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Trade
Balance

Ottawa, June 23. Canada's adverse trade balance with the United States is getting higher but financial circles do not consider the situation serious enough to engender drastic action. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the adverse balance totalled over \$296,000,000 for the four month period ended last April. This is a four-month record despite Canadian exports to the United States at peacetime levels.

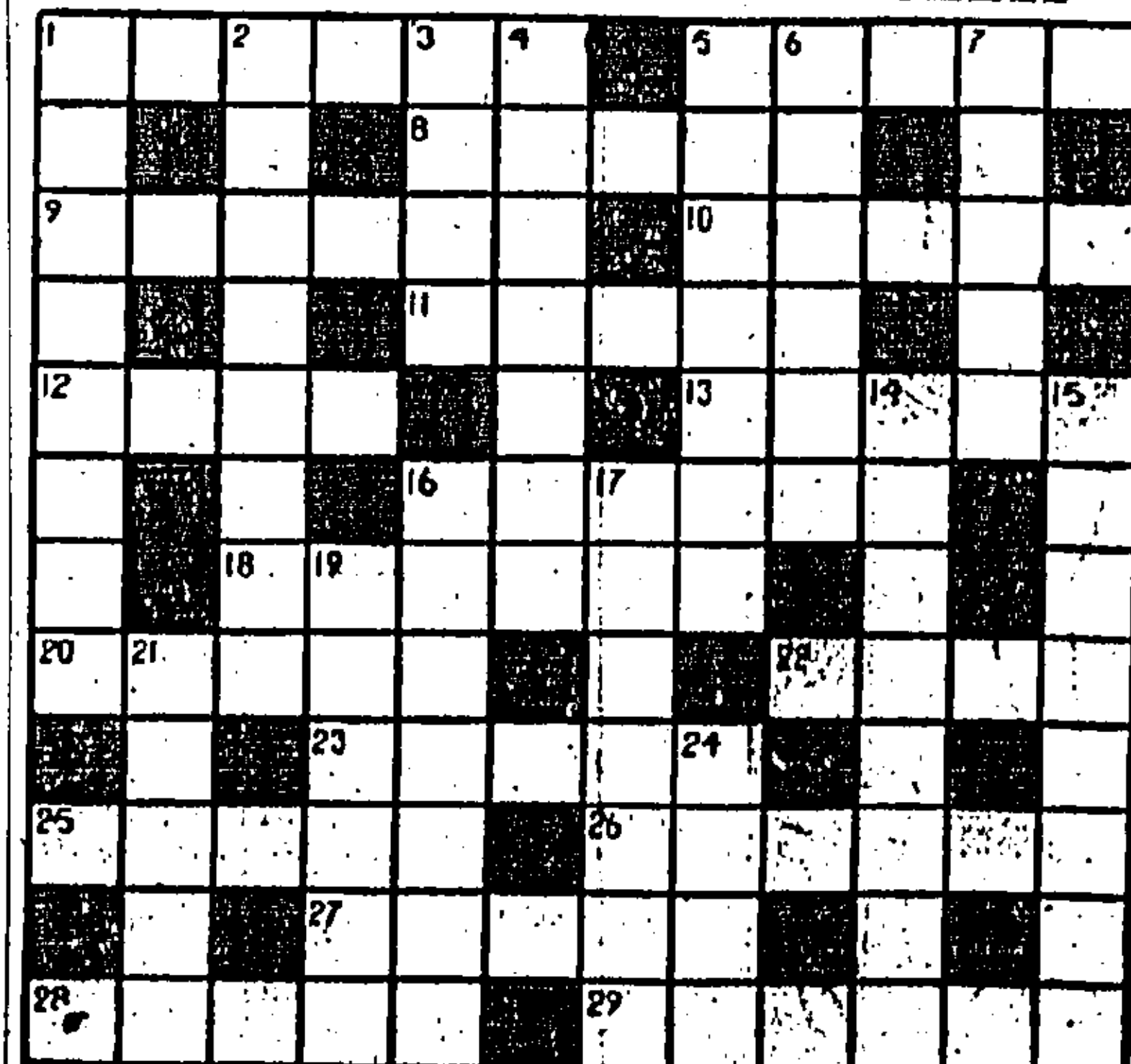
Today's
Tall Tale

London, June 22. Radio Moscow, broadcasting on the sixth anniversary of Hitler's attack on Russia, said today that the Soviet Union had liberated Europe unaided whether a second front had been opened or not. A commentary by Anatoli Osipov said the Soviet Army gave England a "breathing space" when most needed in the summer of 1941. Osipov said the Soviet Army "stood up to the whole weight of nine-tenths of the Hitlerite war, shouldered the burden and held it."

Wanted

Rushville, Ind. June 22. John Wissing, Rushville farmer, is looking for a new farm hand. After a two-month advertising campaign, Wissing finally located a good hand. A few days later, the new hired man received a message he was heir to a \$50,000 estate.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

1. Throws About.
6. Scum.
8. Eagle's Nest.
9. Outcome.
10. Tag.
11. Collection of maps.
12. Wine.
13. Proposal of health.
16. Binding substance.
18. Lifted.
20. Visitor.
22. Pleasant.
23. Stampede.
25. Swift.
26. Upstart.
27. Allude.
28. Precious stone.
29. Lower.

Clues Down

1. Coin of small value.
2. Unsafe.
3. Festive occasion.
4. Sofa.
5. Expanded.
6. Motive.
7. Demon.
14. Pose.
15. Menace.
16. Stronghold.
17. Deterred.
18. Aim high.
19. Custom.
24. Areal.

Yesterday's Crossword

- Across—1. Harass; 5. Orbit; 8. Help; 9. Lawful; 11. Utter; 12. Sundry; 14. Calm; 16. Nerve; 18. Agile; 19. Stay; 20. Sump; 21. A.

Washington, June 22. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced today it had sold 442,000,000 linear yards of cotton piece goods and 31,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn for shipment from Japan to more than 30 foreign countries, including Hong Kong.

Contracts concluded since the last announcement include sales to Australia, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Belgian Congo, India, Saudi Arabia and several British African colonies as well as to United States converters and exporters under the special offer of April 28.

H.K. Stock
Exchange

The market was steady with only a small turnover due to the half day trading on account of the Dragon Boat Festival.

To Hong Kong

Exports of cotton piece goods shipped from Japan through May, according to latest information from Tokyo, total 130,000,000 yards, approximate yardage being as follows by country of destination in million yards: Netherlands East Indies, 40; United Kingdom, 39; Siam, 11; Hongkong, 10; Sweden, 12; Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, six; Aden, four; Nigeria, three; Philippines, two; all others, three.

U.S. Official Arrives
For Talks

London, June 22. Mr. William Clayton, United States Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, arrived by plane from Washington today for important conferences on the Anglo-American loan and the Marshall plan.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Mr. Clayton probably would see the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, and the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, during his weeklong visit.

Primary purpose of Mr. Clayton's mission here will be to discuss the working of the Anglo-American loan agreement, particularly the clause which provides that there shall be no discrimination against United States exports.

British sources said this country accepted the clause in the belief that it referred to tariffs and quotas, but the American interpretation has proved far wider. The United States protested the Anglo-American wheat agreement on the grounds that prices fixed with the Canadians might be higher than world prices and thus discriminated against American sellers.

Mr. Bevin intends to discuss application of the Marshall plan with Mr. Clayton. Sir Stafford probably will talk with him about Congressional approval of the new wool tariff at a time when nations of the world are discussing the removal of trade barriers at Geneva.

Mr. Clayton will leave London next week end for Geneva.

FEATI Men
On Strike

Manila, June 23. The weather having considerably improved, PAL planes that were grounded last Saturday will resume scheduled flights today.

Some concern, however, is felt over the possible adverse effect on overall operations of PAL due to the fact that a considerable portion of the 700 striking FEATI employees belong to the skilled type of ground crews employed in maintenance of planes.

Trouble loomed over Makati airfield as the picket line of FEATI men continued to be broken by armed MPs detailed to escort "gangs" in and out of the airfield. The strike leaders assert that with the absence of FEATI ground crews from their regular servicing posts, maintenance of planes will be inadequate.

Suicide In
Cell

Bar Harbor, Maine, June 22. Blas Reyes, Filipino cook who yesterday tried to kill his employer, author Mary Roberts Reinhardt, hanged himself in jail today, making a noose from clothing.

Reyes, who worked for Mrs. Reinhardt for 25 years, yesterday tried to shoot the writer in the library of her summer home. When the gun misfired twice, he tried to attack her with a butcher knife but was subdued by the chauffeur.

Reyes' body was found in his cell by the police. He had been dead several hours. The noose was fitted over the cell door.

Mrs. Reinhardt is still confined to her home from shock.

United Press.

Award For
Gendarmes

Shanghai, June 23. The Gendarme Garrison troops, who successfully put down the recent students' anti-civil war demonstrations, were today awarded CN\$100,000 by industrial and business circles, for "preserving peace in Shanghai."

Scores of Shanghai college students were injured, many of them seriously, during the strikes and demonstrations protesting against the continuation of the civil war.

Several hundred were arrested and at least 40 of them are still being detained.—Associated Press.

WHAT NAGY
WANTED

Washington, June 22. Ferenc Nagy, commenting today on the Hungarian Government White Paper accusing him of seeking United States and British aid in the alleged plot against the Republic when he was Premier, said: "I wanted to establish a Western type of democracy with American help because the United States was the only country to offer substantial assistance after the war."

He declared that he had apparently been thrown out for "conspiring to establish friendly relations with the United States."

It was too early to discuss forming a Government in exile here, he added.

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ENGLAND PILE UP RUNS

Records Established In Second Test

Middlesex Bats' Great Stand

London, June 23. England, on the second day of the Second Test Match with South Africa at Lord's today, more than made up for their lamentable failure in the First Test when they took the overnight score to the huge total of 554 for 8 wickets, at which stage Norman Yardley declared the innings closed. South Africa had scored 59 for 0 wickets at tea.

Heroes of the England innings were the two Middlesex bats, Edrich and Compton, who scored 189 and 208, respectively, and added 370 for the third wicket.

Another crowd of 30,000 saw tonight's play, the rates being closed half an hour after the start.

Compton and Edrich by lunch time had established two new records. At lunch, when their stand had reached 274, they had hit each the third test record for matches between England and South Africa. The previous record was 254, set by Frank Woolley and R. B. Wyatt at Manchester in 1939, and also broke the world record for the third wicket, 239, set by Alan McMillan and Dudley Nourse of South Africa in the First Test at Trent Bridge.

At lunch, Edrich's score stood at 113 for 2 wickets.

Records Smashed

Compton had broken his own best Test score of 163 in the First Test against South Africa at Nottingham a fortnight ago, having scored 177 not-out while Edrich, whose best Test score is 119 against South Africa at Dublin in 1939, had made 173 not-out.

The two Middlesex batsmen continued to make the bowling to-day and after a fairly slow start quickly put into their stride once again. In the second hour's play they added 81 runs.

Another record—England's highest Test score against South Africa in England, set at the Oval in 1935, when England scored 534 for 6, went by the board. Yardley declaring the innings closed at 554 for 8 wickets.

Edrich and Compton continued to score all round the wicket after lunch and although South Africa

U.S. GOLFERS IN BRITAIN

London, June 22. The United States professional golfer, Johnny Bulla, and the amateur, Frank Stranahan, arrived here by air today to play in the British Open championship at Holyhead, Cheshire, beginning June 30.—Reuter.

England—1st Inngs.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Hutton, b Rowan | 18 |
| Washbrook, c Tuckett, b Dawson | 65 |
| Edrich, b Mann | 183 |
| Compton, c Rowan, b Tuckett | 208 |
| Barnett, b Tuckett | 24 |
| Yardley, c Rowan, b Tuckett | 16 |
| Evans, b Tuckett | 9 |
| Bedser, b Tuckett | 0 |
| Pope, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total (for 8 declared) | 554 |

South Africa—1st Inngs.

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Melville, not out | 31 |
| Bruce Mitchell, not out | 26 |
| Total (for 0 wickets) | 59 |

Reuter.

Reg Harris Loses By Half Wheel

Amsterdam, June 23. The British spring cycling champion, Reg Harris, was defeated on Sunday by the Dutch Champion, Cor Bysser, in a spring match covering a distance of 550 meters.

Bysser's time for the last 200 meters was 12.8 seconds. Harris was beaten by a half-wheel. Third was another Dutchman, Van Gelder.

A pursuit race covering a distance of 4,000 meters was won by B. Gissels of Denmark, who defeated J. Hurnmans of Holland. Gissels' time was 5 minutes 33.4 seconds and that of Hurnmans, 5 minutes 39.2 seconds.—Associated Press.

Sing Tao Lose In Singapore

Singapore, June 22. Sing Tao was overwhelmed in the last of a series of four matches in Singapore today when it went down to the tune of three goals to one to the Malayan Chinese side before a record crowd of 24,000.

At half-time the score was even at one all. Opening strongly in the second half, Sing Tao attacked furiously with short passing and time and again broke through the Malayan halves only to find the pair of unshakable defenders, the two brothers Kalban and Kinsow, just impossible to penetrate.

Gosano scored the solitary goal for Sing Tao while two Penang players, notched three goals for the Malayan side.

Sing Tao is leaving on Tuesday for Rangoon after which it will be returning to Malaya for another series of matches in Penang, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur and Seremban before proceeding to the United Kingdom.—United Press.

Baseball Leaders

New York, June 23. Major league baseball leaders, including June 20 games.

American League

Batting: Boudreau, Cleveland, 340; McQuinn, New York, 342. Runs: Williams, Boston, 43; Hendrix, New York, 39. Hits: Williams, Boston, 37; Williams, Boston, and Johnson and Keller, New York, 36. Hits: McQuinn, New York, 68; Dimaggio, New York, 66. Home runs: Keller, New York, 13; Williams, Boston, 12. Stolen bases: Dillinger, St. Louis, 18; Philley, Chicago, 10. Strikeouts: Feller, Cleveland, 96; Newhouse, Detroit, 84. Pitching: Kinder, St. Louis, four and zero; Shea, New York, eight and two.

National League

Batting: Slaughter, St. Louis, 351; Walker, Philadelphia, 344. Runs: Mize, New York, 54; Robinson, Brooklyn, 44. Hits: Baumholtz, Cincinnati, 76; Slaughter, St. Louis, 60. Home runs: Mize, New York, 10; Kinder, Pittsburgh, 13. Stolen bases: Robinson, Brooklyn, 11; Torgerson, Boston, 8. Strikeouts: Blackwell, Cincinnati, 69; Branca, Brooklyn, 60. Pitching: Spahn, Boston, and Blackwell, Cincinnati, 10 and two.—Associated Press.

Second Win Running

Paris, June 22. France's stiffest steeplechase—the Grand Steeplechase of Paris—was won today by Lindor, by Montanman out of Lady Chatterly, to repeat his triumph of last year.

Lindor carried top-weight of ten stone and 12 pounds and won by four lengths from Rameau with Ledian another four lengths behind.

The six-year-old Lindor was with the leaders throughout but not until the favourite Melmelo fell did he go clear in front. Fryas, who finished fourth, had led most of the way until slipping to throw his jockey at the jump in front of the grandstand.

The jockey remounted but just failed to get among the first three. The winner paid 34 francs for ten francs for a win and 24 francs for a place, but Rameau paid 65 francs for a place.—Reuter.

JIM TULLY DEAD

Hollywood, June 23. Jim Tully, 66-year-old author of "Beggars of Life," died here today.

Tully was a hobo, a prize fighter and a circus trapper before he turned to writing novels. He figured in the "realism" phase of American literature of the Prohibition era along with Ernest Hemingway, F. Scott Fitzgerald and Elmer Rice, although he never achieved their stature.

Tully was once headlined for a flat fight with silent screen star John Gilbert.—United Press.

RUGGER IN RUSSIA

Moscow, June 22. Rugby football championships, interrupted by the war, have been resumed with the Dynamo and Burevestnik fifteen in the lead after the first round.—Reuter.

RIGGS WINS

Forest Hills, New York, June 23. Bobby Riggs won the National Professional Tennis Championship for the second straight year when he outlasted Don Budge in the five-set final 8-0, 6-3, 10-8, 4-6 and 6-3.—Associated Press.

DRAW FOR OPEN BOWLS TOURNEY

The draw for the first round of the Open Singles and Open Pairs Lawn Bowls Championships was made yesterday at a meeting of the Competition Committee consisting of Messrs. R. P. Phillips, (President), J. MacKelvie (Vice President), S. M. Rumjahn, L.C.R. Souza, J.F. MacGowan (Hon. Secretary), and L. A. Gutierrez (Hon. Treasurer).

It was decided that the first round of the Open Pairs and Open Singles must be completed by July 14. The first named player will be held responsible for making all arrangements with his opponents. The Secretary of the Club at which the game is to be played and for the umpire.

The draw for the Triple Competition and the Open Pairs was left to a later date.

The following were the results of last night's draws:—

Club Knock-Out Competition (Second Round)

Kowloon B.G.C. "B" v. Cran-gower "A" (at Kowloon Cricket Club).
Kowloon B.G.C. "A" v. I.R.C. (at Kowloon Docks).
Prison Officers' Club v. Kowloon C.C. (at Kowloon B.G.C.).
Recreio "A" v. Recreio "B" (at Recreio).

All games to be played on Saturday or Sunday, July 5 and 6.

Open Singles (First Round)

J. S. Landolt v. E. F. Pope (at K.B.G.C.).
T. M. Pile v. K. A. Rumjahn (at Talkoo).
S. Randle v. E. de Souza (at K.C.C.).
K. M. Rumjahn v. C. Dowman (at K.B.G.C.).
C. T. Champelovier v. M. Y. Adal (at K.B.G.C.).
W. Hong Sling v. F. X. M. da Silva (at K.C.C.).
A. H. Rumjahn v. J. W. M. Dickson (at Recreio).
H. Nish v. S. M. Rumjahn (at Talkoo).
S. R. Solina v. A. J. Hall (at Recreio).
B. W. Bradbury v. T. Coleman (at K.B.G.C.).
J. G. Meyer v. E. M. Alarcon (at K.C.C.).
S. A. Gray v. C. J. Kingdon (at Talkoo).
J. MacKelvie v. L. R. Whant (at K.B.G.C.).
T. A. Madar v. W. E. Webber (at Recreio).
A. L. Eastman v. A. M. Omar (at Kowloon Docks).
Dyess—K. M. Omar, J. E. Noronha, J. A. da Luz, A. E. P. Guest, H. Gittins, J. Chubb, C. W. Lam, J. W. MacDonald, R. F. Phillips, H. F. Shields, L. G. Coombes, E. Greenwood, J. C. Aitken, W. C. Simpson, C. H. Gough, M. N. Rakusen and S. Yusuf.

Open Pairs (First Round)

F. X. M. da Silva and D. F. Lopes v. E. R. Solina and K. M. Omar (at Kowloon Docks).
J. W. Lee and E. M. Alarcon v. C. J. Kingdon and J. W. Grant (at K.B.G.C.).
C. T. Champelovier and J. W. MacDonald v. P. Kennedy and W. Williamson (at Recreio).
A. Spary and J. Marvin v. H. A. Lamont and C. H. Gough (at Kowloon Docks).
C. F. Vas and J. A. da Luz v. J. G. Meyer and W. C. Simpson (at K.C.C.).
A. F. Noronha and J. E. Noronha v. T. Coleman and W. D. MacMaster (at K.B.G.C.).
C. W. Lam and W. Hong Sling

CZECHS BEAT HOLLAND

Amsterdam, June 22. Czechoslovakia beat Holland by two goals to one in an association football match here this afternoon, after leading by the only goal scored at half-time.—Reuter.

Australia Annoyed

Canberra, June 22. The Australian Government is clearly annoyed at General MacArthur's announcement of his intention to send further Japanese whaling expeditions to the Antarctic.

The Government is incensed that the decision was made without what it considered adequate prior consultations and in spite of the protests made by Australia, Britain, Norway and New Zealand.

The Australian Government is expected to confer with the British, Norwegian and New Zealand Governments with regard to further protests against the action announced by General MacArthur in Tokyo.

A Government spokesman reiterated that Australia feared that Japanese whaling would ruin whaling for other countries and it was also considered a possibility for espionage by the Japanese.

He said there was a war potential inherent in the rebuilt Japanese whaling fleet.

It will be recalled that Dr. Herbert E. Watt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, said on June 6 that the United States had assured his Government that there would be no further expeditions without consultations with all interested governments. The spokesman said that that assurance had been violated.—United Press.

New Party In China

Shanghai, June 23. The "China Press" reported today the formation of a new political party—China's People's Party—under Wu Jen-shan, comprising local lawyers, cultural workers and former underground workers.

Its 10-point platform asked: 1. Immediate cessation of the civil war; 2. Establishing a democracy; 3. Helping the weak nations; 4. Purging traitors at large; 5. Dealing severely with corrupt government officials; 6. Utilization of rich men's property; 7. Abolition of the interests of workers and farmers; 8. Improvement of the people's livelihood; and 10. Popularization of the people's education.—United Press.

V. H. Nish and R. P. Phillips (at K.B.G.C.).

C. Pope and W. Morrison v. S. Yusuf and M. Y. Adal (at K.C.C.).

W. E. Webber and J. McCutcheon v. F. N. Hill and T. M. Pile (Mutual arrangement).

J. MacKelvie and J. F. MacGowan v. F. E. Channing and C. Dowman (at K.B.G.C.).

V. C. Labrum and F. E. Lawrence v. D. A. Rozario and L. Baza (at Kowloon Docks).

A. M. Omar and U. M. Steven v. J. A. R. Selby and A. Steven (at K.B.G.C.).

W. J. Knates and W. H. Bailey v. J. W. M. Dickson and A. J. Hall (at Recreio).

Dyess—J. W. Leonard and A. E. P. Guest, A. E. Coates and B. V. Bradbury, M. Ferguson and R. Morrison, A. H. and U. A. Rumjahn, W. Stoker and A. R. Minn, S. M. and K. M. Rumjahn, A. J. Coelho and M. I. Raxack, A. P. Pereira and C. C. Pereira, J. L. S. Alves and A. R. Lopes, E. M. Remedios and E. de Souza, A. V. Gosano and N. A. Beltrao, M. F. Pinna and T. A. Pearce, T. A. Magar and J. Chubb, E. S. Abraham and F. Goodwin, J. S. Landolt and E. C. Fincher, H. F. Shields and E. Greenwood, E. F. Pope and L. G. Coombes, L. A. Collyer and J. Gellaly and J. Orent and J. P. Aitken.

Americans Tipped To Win At Wimbledon

London, June 23. The best amateur tennis players in the world will start slamming balls on 16 courts today in the opening stages of the two-week Wimbledon championships, with United States racketeers as heavy favourites to grab the world's most coveted individual lawn tennis honours.

Led by top seeded Jack Kramer and Margaret Osborne, the United States contingent launches a powerful bid in all five categories of competition against a field of almost 300 players from 30 nations.

The American support was so overwhelming that British sports writers were almost unanimous in predicting gloomily that Kramer, Osborne, Louise Brough, Bob Falkenberg, Tom Brown, Doris Hart and Mrs. Patricia Todd among them stood strong chances of sweeping honours in the men's and women's singles and women's doubles and possibly the men's doubles and the mixed doubles as well.

Only in the men's doubles has the United States support suffered largely because of the defeat suffered at Queen's Club yesterday by the Kramer-Falkenberg team. The strong Australian combination of John Bromwich and Denny Pails—a court combination of long standing—won the gruelling final match, 6-8, 8-6, 8-6.

No Barometer?

But the usually modest Kramer immediately discounted beliefs that the defeat stood as any accurate Wimbledon barometer by saying, "Don't worry. We will win at Wimbledon. Bob carried me as long as he could today."

British experts, including the professional women's champion, Mrs. Mary Hardwick Hare, have been increasingly impressed with the form of the blonde Doris Hart, who is seeded third in the women's singles. Mrs. Hare called her "one of the greatest shotmakers" and predicted that she will upset top-seeded Miss Osborne and second-seeded Miss Brough.

Whoever wins the women's singles, it is pretty certain to be a United States victory. The chief competition was expected to come from Australia's Nancy Wynne Bolton, who was defeated this week by the fourth seeded American, Mrs. Todd.

Kramer is the standout favourite in the men's division with his strongest opposition coming from Bromwich, whom he defeated in last year's Davis Cup final.

Europe's Chances

Europe's top threat is Jaroslav Drobny of Czechoslovakia. The defending champion, Yvon Petra, the French giant, was given little chance of repeating due to his bad form this season and foot trouble.

Drobny meets Ecuadorian Francisco "Pancho" Segura on Monday in a headline match of what is considered to be the greatest opening day in Wimbledon history.

The "luck of the draw" has pitted Tom Brown against the South African Davis Cupper, Eric Sturgess; Petra against the British Davis Cup player, Don Butler; the Argentinian champion, Enrique Morea, against Marcello Del Bello of Italy; Falkenberg against the Belgian Davis Cup star, Philippe Washer; Bromwich against the Swiss No. 1 Davis Cup player, Jost Spitzer; Budge Patty of the United States against Australian Bill Sidwell; and Britain's No. 1 Tony Mottram against the veteran South African, Norman Farquharson.—United Press.

Falkenberg Wins

Wimbledon, June 23. United States' Bob Falkenberg today scored an easy three-set victory over Belgian Davis Cupper Philippe Washer 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 with a combination of his fireball service and devastating smashing.

Fifty per cent of Falkenberg's first services were scoring aces, the Belgian being unable to touch the ball with his racket many times.—United Press.

PUNJAB VOTES PARTITION

New Delhi, June 23. The Punjab Legislative Assembly voted today to partition the province into Hindustan and Pakistan. The decision paralleled the action in Calcutta last week when the partition of Bengal was voted by provincial legislators.—United Press.

Trade Inquiries In Osaka

Osaka, June 23. Fifty-one inquiries from private businessmen throughout the world have been received by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce asking assistance in the re-establishment of private trade. The Kyoto News Agency reported today.

Eight were from the United States and three from Britain. The Indian businessmen topped the list with 10 queries. Others came from China, Africa, Europe and Mexico.

The agency reported major interest shown in the purchase of cotton, silk and wool textiles. Others wanted to buy glass, celluloid, toys, matches, electric bulbs, tea, cosmetics and bicycles.—Associated Press.

AUSTRALIA GETS INCREASE

Canberra, June 23. As a result of representations to the United States Government, Australia has been granted an increase in the number of buyers who will be permitted to enter Japan upon the resumption of limited private trade. This was announced today by Premier J.B. Chifley.

He said Australia's quota has been raised from 10 to 24, adding that the new figure was "fairly satisfactory".—Associated Press.

CHINESE GETS U.S. DEGREE

Ablene, May. Mrs. Alice Wing-Yung Koo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sui Woon Choy, of Choy Brothers, Hong Kong, has just received her Bachelor of Arts degree from Hardin-Simmons university.

Before going to Hardin-Simmons, she was a student at the Post-Graduate School of Journalism, Chungking, and the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. It was at Ann Arbor that she met her husband, an officer in the Chinese Army.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2.00 p.m., and 6.30 to 11.00 p.m., and also on 9.52 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m.

H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 p.m.—Light Variety.

1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

1.15 p.m.—Contra Bass and the Hawaiian Sisters.

1.30 p.m.—Light Classical Concert.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—BBC Transcription Service "The Black Album".

7.10 p.m.—Studio: Piano Recital by Michael Heller. Very courtesy of the Parisian Grill.

7.30 p.m.—The Mill North Trio (Organ, Piano and Drums).

7.40 p.m.—Waltz and Song. Under the spreading Chestnut Tree. London Philharmonic Orchestra.

8.00 p.m.—London Relay: World News.

8.10 p.m.—London Relay: Home News from Britain.

8.15 p.m.—Studio Vocal Recital by Julia Lee (Soprano) with Piano accompaniment by Betty Brown.

8.30 p.m.—BBC Transcription Service UNHRA. Narrator: Bouleau Montgomerie.

9.00 p.m.—Studio: "After Dark." A Romance in Verse and Music. Featuring Evelyn Gould and H. H. Orchestra. Presented by Monte Jacks.

9.30 p.m.—Studio: A Play "Twilight" by Evelyn Barker. A H.K. Studio Club Production, produced by Diamond Scott.

9.45 p.m.—BBC Transcription Service "The Masquerade".

10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.

10.10 p.m.—Weather Report.

10.11 p.m.—Relay of the Dance Orchestra from the Ambassador Ballroom.

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Printed and published for the proprietors, The "China Mail" Enterprise, Limited, by WALTER JAMES KEATLEY, Windsor House, Hong Kong.

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